The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 175.

FIRST EDITION.

Sunday's Calamity.

Further Details of the Great Disaster.

Organized Work Among the Ruins.

The Devastated District Guarded by Military.

THOUSANDS STILL VISITING THE SCENE.

The Streets Cleared of Debris.

NO ATTEMPT YET MADE TO CLEAR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The Search for the Dead Energetically Continued.

FIVE MORE VICTIMS ADDED TO THE APPALLING LIST.

Many Others Known to be in the Ruins.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF TWO INFANTS.

A Day of Solemn Obsequies.

OVER FIFTY BODIES TAKEN TO THE GRAVEYARD.

The Sad Work of Interment Not Yet Completed.

THE LOSS TO PROPERTY APPROXIMATELY ESTIMATED.

Seventy-five Houses Wrecked and Over Six Hundred Damaged.

RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS FLOWING IN FREELY.

Over Ten Thousand Dollars Already Subscribed.

Full Details of Yesterday's Developments.

The Great Storm and its attendant disasters was the chief topic everywhere yesterday, and the excitement showed scarcely any abatement. The full reports of the disaster which appeared in the morning papers seemed to give the people a clearer idea than they had before, of the great extent of the calamity, and yet all the reports combined would have fallen far short of the actual facts. The catastrophe was so overwhelming and so wide spread that a succinct presentation of even

A Tithe of the Incidents

connected therewith would have filled a mammoth volume; but from what was said before the readers of the various journals, some idea could be obtained of a disaster that has never had a parallel in the annals of Western Pennsylvania.

The reports as given only seemed to stimulate the appetite for more, and early in the morning the streets were lined with people, all intent on the one purpose. As had been the case on Monday the district in the Third ward, Allegheny, was the chief attraction, and thitherward the thousands turned their steps. So great was the interest felt in seeing this locality, that even

Many of Those Who Had Suffered

elsewhere seemed to forget their own sadness and formed a part of the throng moving toward the "Butcher's Run District." The crowd increased in such numbers that within a few hours the streets in the vicinity of the scene of the great disaster were almost blockaded with the people, and it was with the greatest difficulty that those who were called by duty to the place, could make their way.

The Guards.

This fact had been anticipated by the authorities, and as it was essential that the workmen engaged, should have full room to work, the police had been detailed to duty around the center of the district. They were also supplemented about nine o'clock by the military ordered out by Gen. Pearson. The first to appear on the ground was the Knapps' battery, under command of Capt. Wm. Canham, of the Ninth ward. Soon after arrived companies D and B, of the Fourteenth regiment State militia, together with the Hersh Zouaves, Washington infantry and other military organizations. Col. Hill halted his column on Madison avenue and O'Hara street, and in a short time received his instructions through Adjutant Miller to clear away the people out of the thoroughfares, with the exception of the men at work. They went to work with a will, and soon accomplished their purpose, the several companies being detailed to different thoroughfares. The men then took positions guarding the approaches to the several devastated avenues and allowed none to enter save those strictly on business. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at this action by the spectators, but its wisdom was apparent after the streets had been cleared. The men who were engaged in clearing away the ruins then had plenty of room and accomplished perhaps more in an hour than they otherwise would have done in half a day, although in some instances the stupidity of one or two of the subaltern officers made it troublesome for even the members of the press to pass around in the discharge of their business.

Clearing Off.

The first business on hand was the clearing of the rubbish from the streets, so that a free passage way could be had to all points in the district. The men engaged first were distributed into gangs and placed in different sections—the principal work being done on Center, O'Hara, Concord and Chestnut streets, and Madison avenue. Volunteers were numerous, principally from those who resided near the scene and whose knowledge of the locality considerably facilitated operations. Teams were secured, most of them being offered by volunteers, and the work of clearing off the rubbish went on with reasonable celerity.

The Result of the Day's Work

was that Center street was cleared so as to be passable, and half a dozen carts were busily employed to carry the mud that had accumulated there, off to the river. Spring Garden avenue, at its intersection with Center street, was also, barring the mud, put into passable condition. O'Hara street was opened clear through, and all the debris taken off save the coating of mud, but it was not very good for teams as the waters had torn up the cobble stones in several places and had left holes of huge dimensions. Concord street, back of and parallel with O'Hara, was also partially cleared. It was filled with rubbish, parts of dwellings, slaughter houses, dead carcasses, &c. All the carcasses were removed, and a great portion of the number. There remains about forty feet yet to clear, which will complete the work on this street.

On East street the square which had been blocked up with debris was cleared out, and teams can now pass that way.

Chestnut street is still blockaded with Rand's saloon. This is now the only obstruction in the way, and it is being moved back to its place.

It is probable that to day's work will complete the opening of all the thoroughfares which the flood so effectually closed up.

Taking off the Carcasses.

All the while the gangs were thus working on the streets, others were engaged in removing the dead carcasses of the animals from the ruins. This was a work of some difficulty, as in many instances the debris was piled up ten to fifteen feet high over the houses, and they could not be reached without taking up the whole pile.

In one place where this occurred the men exercised a little ingenuity by propping up the mass above and pulling out the horse by means of a rope. In other places the carcasses were brought into full view as soon as the upper crust of debris was removed, and the sight was a sickening one. On Centre street, for instance, there were

Four Dead Horses

inside of a square and five cows. The Fall Master's carts were brought into requisition, and as soon as these carcasses could be extricated they were hauled away—the majority going to the "schindery." There were about fifty horses removed in this way during the day, and yet this is perhaps but a small portion of those yet in the ruins. In many places the feet of the animals can be seen protruding from the debris, but they are so wedged in that removal is impossible until the whole mass is taken away.

Thus far, the efforts have been confined principally to the removal of the debris from the streets, leaving that

On Private Property

untouched. It is necessary, however, that this work be done as well, and it will be attended to. It is supposed that in these places other dead bodies of human beings will be found, but it was impossible to work there to any advantage until the streets were somewhat cleared.

The Search for the Dead

was continued yesterday as fast as the circumstances would permit, and as a result, three were found. One was the body of a fourteen year old girl found at the mouth of the Butcher's run sewer. It was that of Wilhelmina Wolting, daughter of Franz Wolting. There was a hole in the right cheek where a stick or something had punctured it. The body was removed to Vogts' undertaking rooms, on Middle street, and placed in ice. Soon after the agonized father saw the body and left orders for its proper care.

Another was the body of the babe of Mr. Wm. Schotter, who was drowned by the Spring Garden avenue flood. This body was found on Sprlag Garden avenue not far from the house, and was buried the same day.

Another was that of a man who was unrecognized. It was found near a break in the run at O'Hara street.

This was all we could hear of, although there were many wild rumors afloat concerning others

Found Alive.

Great excitement was raised during the afternoon by a report that two little babes had been found in one of the houses that had been damaged in Butchers Run, but the exact locality was not given. Our reporter, who interviewed two gentlemen who saw the babes, learned from them that the children were found in the upper part of a house, wrapped in the bedclothing of their crib. A part of the house had been carried but they had been miraculously preserved by the falling of a board that rested in such a way as to keep the debris from falling upon them. When found they were almost exhausted, but one of them looked up and smiled upon its preserver. They could not be identified and were taken in charge by some kind hearted folks who removed them to a place of safety. It was stated late last evening that one of the children had died and that the attending physician had little hopes of the other. The most diligent search, however, failed to elicit further information.

The Street Scenes

were somewhat less exciting than on yesterday, but none the less interesting. As the debris was cleaned away, the people began to "fix up" their houses, and the work of shoveling out and renovation went on quite briskly. The people evidently were anxious to get matters to rights again as soon as possible.

This clearing the streets had also one other advantage—it gave the seeker after information a chance to take in a more careful survey of the situation

The Loss of Houses.

Our reporter, who embraced the opportunity to make another tour of the district, made a careful count of the houses wrecked and demolished, and his estimate was that fifty houses had been swept away. Twenty-five had been moved from their foundations and made almost wrecks, although it is possible some may be restored. Then he counted fifteen slaughter houses gone and other damaged. In addition to this, taking in all the district, the list of houses damaged more or less by the flood —some having foundations partially swept away —aggregated over six hundred. Of the loss to live stock, no estimate even approaching a degree of accuracy could be made, although taking other calculations as a basis, it must have been very much greater than was at first anticipated.

The fund of scenes and incidents seems inexhaustible and some of the stories told are full of touching interest. One was told by

A Lost Boy,

a little fellow who was found wandering on Chestnut near Ohio street. He was an old five years of age and could talk only in German, but prattled away with childish volubility. Some Germans near by talked with him and from them we learned that he was with his family somewhere on Spring Garden run when the flood came. He said he was washed out of a second story window, and knew no more until some man caught him floating on a board near Vista street. He said his name was Neddie and that he had not seen his father, mother or family since Sunday night. A number of ladies in the vicinity took him in charge.

"I Have No Home."

In another place, as the writer was standing viewing the ruins on Centre street, he commenced the interviewing process upon a German, who was standing in his shirt sleeves. In answer to the inquiry as to whether he had lost anything, the man replied.

"Lost all, for all I know."

"Where is your home?" was the next interrogatory.

"I have no home. I had one, but the flood took it on Sunday night. I thought I was safe from any danger."

"Where did you live?"

"I lived on Ohio street in a frame house built over the sewer. That was fifty two miles from where the first house was taken on Butchers' Run. But the sewer burst at the rear of my house and I had all I could do to save my family."

"Well you did suffer that's a fact."

"And that aint all either" said the man." I have two brothers here on Center street who are in the same boat almost. They were almost washed out," saying which the man pointed in the direction where half a dozen men were engaged in laying a board walk in front of a house that must have had about a foot of mud on the floor.

Rescued Alive.

In another locality a rather amusing circumstance occurred. A colored man who was working with a gang on Concord street, suddenly called out to the "Boss," "He's still, sah," The men were aroused to renewed exertions, when they saw a board underneath a spot indicated by the man move, and went to work with a will. In a few moments they had uncovered the place, and out jumped a big Newfoundland dog, that gave a bark of joy at being released.

On the Heights.

When the crowds were ejected from the streets in the disaster district, they surged around in the streets, elsewhere, but did not get much to gratify their curiosity. In this dilemma many of them thought of the hills surrounding and took to the heights, where a full view of the ruins below could be had. The hills were thus at one time almost black with people. The view there gave even a better idea of the disaster in general than a tour through the streets would have done, and so after all the sight-seers were appeased.

A Photographer

was on hand early with his camera, and took views from various points on the hills. He was at work for several hours, and evidently was "doing" the scene thoroughly.

Digging for the Dead.

At a point on Butchers' Run, about one mile out from Vista street, a number of men were digging in the debris for a demolished house for the bodies of four missing children named Reslert. They were swept away with a shanty from the base of the hill, and have not been heard of since. The men at last accounts had not discovered anything.

At the Undertakers.

The scenes around the undertaking offices were in some cases heart-rending in the extreme. One instance will give an idea of all. It was that of a young girl named Schnapper, who was found by the reporter standing among the dead in an undertaking office—she alone being the remnant of a family of seven. Father, mother, three sisters and a brother were gone, visiting her aunt, Mrs. Prentling, on Ohio street. Owing to the heavy fall of rain she did not go home on Sunday evening, as she had intended, but remained on Ohio street. When she did return on Monday, she found her home washed away and none to welcome her. The poor girl then returned to her aunt's and told the story of the flood. The next she heard of her father and mother their dead bodies were in the undertaking rooms of Fairman & Voght.

There is great necessity of rapidly clearing away all the debris, for if it be not soon done

Pestilence will Follow

the flood. This is a matter in which the whole community is directly interested, and it behoves the authorities to employ every means to do the work without a moment's delay.

The Subscriptions.

The sympathy felt for the sufferers, was practically manifested in the subscriptions which came pouring in yesterday, and, which, coming alike from those who had abundance, and those by whom a donation could only be made through a sacrifice, indicated the intense feeling of the people. The following is a continuation from our last report, of the roll of honor:

At the German National Bank.			
A. Pilcairn & Co.	$ 50	Henderson & Bros.	$ 50
John L. Rhoads..	200	D. C. Ensworthy	50
Total			$325
At Union National Bank.			
Roeh'ck & Gill..	$ 50	Alex. Speer & Son.	$100
Atwood & McCaf- fray	50	Jno. R. McJunkin.	50
		Dr. J. W. Sykes..	10
Rosenbaum & Co..	25	R. S. Smith	20
A. Wilson & Co...	25	J. Ernest Schwartz	100
Total			$405
At German Bank (Allegheny)			
R. C. Loomis			$25
At the Allegheny Mayor's Office.			
Capt J Rudger's	$25	Harry Archer, a little boy	$1
John Berger	25	Ida Irey	5
A. Conroy Bag	25	Cash	5
Cash	1	Miss G. Reynolds..	5
A. & M. R. R	50	Miss M. Campbell.	5
Reuben Miller	25	John L. Dawes	25
J. Boeyer	25	Benj. Dawes	10
L. & W. Needham	100		
Workingmen's Saving's Bank.			
F. Beck r, Sr.	$50	Lundy Bagle	$25
D. F. Milton	2	Teutonia In's. Co.	300

Subscriptions at the Real Estate Bank, Allegheny, yesterday:

Morrison Foster..	$20	A. Martin & Com pany	$100
John Mengel	25		
J. T. Stockdale..	50	John L. Dawes	25
T. & J. McKnaee..	100	Benj. Dawes	10
Rev. W. H. Mc- Millin	20	Josiah Cohen	15

At the First National Bank, Allegheny:

E. S. France	$1	J. F. Neely	$10
Henry Swift	5	Cash, "Old Pitts- burgher"	100
Cash, K. B	10		

A subscription paper for the benefit of the Allegheny sufferers by the flood was started among the county Court House officers this morning, and already about $1,000 have been subscribed.

Generous Action of the "Teutonia."

The Teutonia also contributed $300 to the Relief Fund, and then decided to refund all premiums that had been paid on insurances by the people in the devastated district,—an action which is certainly deserving of every praise.

A Proposed Entertainment.

The Fourth ward (Allegheny) Lyceum, an organization composed of about thirty young men, have decided to give an entertainment for the benefit of the sufferers. Mr. F. W. Keefer is President of the Lyceum and has secured Masonic Hall, in Allegheny, free of charge. The entertainment is to be given in about ten days, the intervening time being devoted by the members to preparations and making the fact known among their friends, who are sufficient in numbers to crowd the house.

The Military Orders of To-Day.

The following orders have been issued by General Pearson for the guidance of the militia to-day.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH DIV. N. G. P., PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1874.

Special Orders No. 15.

The following named organizations are hereby directed to assemble at Central Armory, Pittsburgh, at 8½ o'clock A. M., July 29, for the purpose of doing guard duty in Allegheny City, viz: 14th Regiment, Washington Infantry, Hersh Zouaves, and such of the 18th Regiment as may be in the city, and will move at 9 o'clock A. M., sharp. Knapp's Battery will assemble at their armory at the hour above designated, and as soon as practicable proceed to the ruins, and establish guards at the most prominent points.

Rations will be provided by an officer detailed for that purpose.

By command MAJ GEN. PEARSON.
A. J. PENTECOST, Maj. & A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD DIV., N. G. P.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, July 28, 1874.

Special orders, No. 14.

1. Brigadier General Charles A. Miller, commanding detail, is hereby directed to call in his troops at 6 o'clock P. M., and proceed by the most direct route to the central armory, and dismiss his men, subject to special orders No. 15.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. PEARSON.

Official—
A. J. PENTECOST, Maj & A. A. G.

THE FUNERAL

Perhaps the saddest sight of yesterday was the funeral processions which moved through the streets in the afternoon, bearing the bodies of the dead to their last resting place. In the majority of instances the bodies were buried from the churches, and the services attracted immense throngs of people to the various sanctuaries in which the last rites were observed. While those services were being held, all the church and fire bells were tolled, and business in the city was totally suspended.

The first funeral was that of Mr. James Forden and child, who fell victims to the flood at Woods' Run. The two bodies were enclosed in plain but neat coffins, and placed in St. Andrews Catholic Church, on Beaver avenue, where the people had an opportunity of looking upon them for the last time. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Tracy, in accordance with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The church was filled to repletion with the friend and acquaintances of the deceased, and the scene was one of deep solemnity. After the services the immediate friends were provided with carriages and the funeral procession took its way to St. Mary's Cemetery, where the bodies were buried.

There are yet two children of this family missing, whose bodies have not been recovered. This completes the family circle—all swept into eternity without a moment's warning.

The funeral of Mr. Archie Arnold took place at

Brave Archie Arnold.

half past two o'clock in the Sandusky street Baptist church. This is the young man whose exertions to save others resulted in the loss of his own life. He was in the house of Mrs. Conley, in Sandusky street, at Madison avenue and Sandusky street, and when the flood came, attempted to save some of the children, but failed and went down with the flood. He was the son of a Baptist minister, who resides in Sandusky street Baptist Church. In his lifetime the deceased was a Deacon in the church, and the family numbered friends among all the congregation. The house of the Arnold's was in Butchers Run road and was not swept away, but was left in such a condition that it is almost uninhabitable. The body, therefore, after coming in its coffin from the undertaker's, was conveyed to the church, where the services were held. The church is a spacious one, but it was totally inadequate to accommodate a tithe of the crowd that gathered. Inside it was packed, and outside in the vicinity there were at a low estimate at least two thousand persons. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age. The remains had been given, by permission of the family, to the care of the Howard Boat Club, who made all the necessary arrangements for the funeral. About forty of them were in attendance at the church, and the pall bearers were selected from their ranks.

The bereaved ones—the mother and two sisters—arrived at the church in a carriage about half past two o'clock, where the services were conducted by the Rev. R. F. Sandford. The reverend gentleman improved the occasion to make a brief address, so touching in its character, that all within hearing were moved to tears. After the religious services the funeral procession, consisting of people in carriages and many persons on foot, proceeded to the Uniondale Cemetery, where the body was deposited by the almost fresh grave of the young man's father. Mr. Arnold having only been buried there about six months ago.

The next funeral was that of the Mattern family. This was the family whose home was the first one swept away by the sewer in Butchers Run. The flood, as has been noted, made a clean sweep of the home leaving nothing, not a stock of timber, to tell where the house once stood, and the bodies of the family were found some distance below—that of the father being nearly half a mile away.

The family consisted of Mr. Henry Mattern aged about twenty-five years, his wife of a similar age, one little boy three years old, and an infant girl six months old.

The funeral service took place from the Evangelical church at the corner of Madison avenue and Third street. It is a small, two-story brick church, capable of accommodating perhaps five hundred people. When it was ascertained that a funeral was to take place from it, thousands of people gathered in the vicinity, and the streets for several squares on all sides were blocked with the mass of humanity.

The services were held at three o'clock, conducted by Pastor Miller, who made a brief address in German, the effect of which was visible on all sides by the weeping of the hearers. After the services the coffins were placed in the hearse, and the procession proceeded to the German Burying ground, near the City Hill.

Lewis Huber, a boy fourteen years of age, was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. This lad was found on Centre street at Soho, on Monday morning. The religious services over his remains were held in the Catholic Church on Washington avenue, and the remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse.

Harry Schaffer was another victim. Mr. Schaffer was on Center street at the time of the flood, and in attempting to rescue a young girl who called for assistance, met his fate. He was an unmarried man, about thirty-five years of age, and was buried from the residence of his parents on Second street, services being held by the Lutheran minister. He was buried in the graveyard back of Troy Hill.

Policeman Hess.

Policeman Henry Hess had a large funeral. He, it will be remembered, was drowned at the same time as Mr. Schaffer, when both were attempting to rescue a young girl on Centre street. The funeral services were held at the family residence on Chestnut street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Scheidt, pastor of the Lutheran church, and the remains were deposited in the English burying ground on Troy Hill. The funeral was a very large one, as the deceased was widely known in the community.

Archie Sheering was the little victim, aged four years, whose body was found by a faithful Newfoundland dog. He was drowned in the yard attached to his parents residence on Madison avenue. Services were held at the home of his parents, which had been left standing, and the remains were buried in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery.

Emma Nellgeger, a babe six months old, was another victim. She was found floating on Madison avenue. The circumstances attending this funeral were particularly touching. The home of her parents had been swept away, and the funeral took place from the undertaking establishment of Mr. Herman on Ohio street. Rev. Mr. Lehman of McKeesport, conducted the services, and the body was afterward buried in the German burying ground on Troy Hill.

The victims in the Rykoff family came next on the list. This family occupied a house on Madison avenue, adjoining the glue factory, and two children and a nurse girl were lost. The children were Emma Rykoff, aged four years, and Julia, aged nine. The nurse girl's body has not yet been found. The parents were without a home and the services were held at the residence of a neighbor, Mrs Osbe, on Beaver street. Each child was put into a separate coffin. Pastor Schlodt conducted the funeral, and the Troy Hill burying ground received the bodies.

Mother and Child.

Mrs. Mary Conlon, aged fifty-five years, and Mary Conlon, aged seven years, mother and child were the next. Mrs. Conlon it will be remembered occupied the house opposite the glue factory which was swept away. It was here that young Arnold lost his life in attempting to rescue the children. The bodies were taken to St. Peter's Cathotic church, on Ohio street, and after the services had been held they were taken out to Broadhead Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, to be buried in the rural cemetery there.

Little August Bolster was also buried late in the afternoon. His father, Alderman Bolster, was one of the unfortunates who lost his home first and then had his grief immeasurably intensified by the loss of the babe of the household—little August. The child was four years of age. The body, cared for at the undertakers,

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

TILTON ARRESTED!

Two Charges of Libeling Beecher.

The Object to Bring Out All the Facts.

Frank B. Carpenter Interviewed.

A Question of Veracity Between Beecher and Tilton.

Mrs. Tilton Remains Calm and Serene.

Beecher's Statement to be Reserved to the Last Moment.

Theodore Declines to be Interviewed.

No Prospect of Convicting the Accused Divine.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1874.

Frank B. Carpenter Interviewed.

The Brooklyn *Argus* to-day prints part of an interview with Frank B. Carpenter on the subject of the Beecher scandal. Carpenter said he was first brought actively into the case by Beecher in May, 1872. Beecher sent for Carpenter, wishing him to come immediately to Brooklyn. Beecher had learned that Henry C. Bowen had reasserted to Carpenter charges which he had formerly made to Tilton against Beecher, and which he had withdrawn in the "tripartite agreement," and that Bowen had said in the presence of Mr. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, and Carpenter that he did not wish them to understand that he had made a retraction. Beecher wished Carpenter to confront Bowen on these points. It was also said that the tripartite covenant was to be made public. He went to Moulton because Bowen was not there, but Moulton said he wished Carpenter to go to Bowen's residence with Claflin and Moulton. They went, and Carpenter repeated in the presence of Bowen, Claflin and Moulton the statements made by Bowen to himself concerning Beecher.

Bowen Admitted All,

and Claflin expressed his astonishment that Bowen should have told these things after signing the covenant. Claflin was the person who induced Bowen to sign the covenant. Bowen said he protested against making the agreement public. Carpenter said to Bowen if the statements were untrue he should make a most unqualified public denial, but if true, he should stand by them. Bowen had said to Carpenter that Beecher had made a confession to him on his knees.

Somebody Lies.

Mr. Tilton and Moulton had been told by Beecher that this was a lie. Carpenter said to Bowen: "There is a direct lie between you and Mr. Beecher, and one of them is guilty of the truth." Claflin thought Mr. Beecher ought to be present at this interview. Moulton went to his house for him, but did not find him. Bowen expressed a willingness to meet Beecher the next day. Claflin agreed to arrange the interview. A few days afterwards Carpenter saw Claflin, who told him Beecher had said: "There isn't force enough in Brooklyn to draw me into a private interview with Henry C. Bowen."

Carpenter says in his business relations with Bowen they had frequent conversations regarding his difficulty with Beecher. Bowen said Beecher's friends wanted him to sign

A Sweeping Document,

declaring his charges against Beecher untrue. He refused. Claflin then urged him at least to sign a paper withdrawing the charges, and he consented.

The interviewer here inserts the following note: "Mr. Carpenter here repeated to the writer the substance of a conversation which took place between Beecher and himself on Sunday, June 1st, 1873, after service at Plymouth church." We can only say that the statements which Carpenter says Mr. Beecher made that evening are, if true, of the utmost significance and importance. Mr. Carpenter declares that he will not make public this conversation unless he is called upon to testify before a proper tribunal.

Beecher's Offer of Compromise.

It was during this interview that Beecher told Carpenter that in case Theodore would make certain disavowals, he would share his fame and fortune with him, and pour in subscribers to the *Golden Age* by thousands. The paper to which Mr. Carpenter speaks of occurred on the evening of the same day when Beecher wrote his touching letter, dated Sunday, June 1, 1873. Great significance attaches to the Carpenter statement, from the fact that Beecher's card exonerating Tilton from being his slanderer and defamer was published the next day, June 2, 1873. Carpenter says Tilton had no vindictive feeling against Beecher, and acted hard before publishing the letter for Mr. Bacon to read the paper by which Beecher should free him from the imputations cast upon him by Dr. Bacon before he decided to publish the letter.

Mr. Bacon said to a friend of Carpenter: "If Mr. Tilton publishes that letter, and Plymouth church does not reply to it within twenty-four hours by a suit at law against Mr. Tilton, they will have no case before the Christian public."

More of this interview is to be printed to-morrow.

Mr. Moulton Acting Under the Advice of General Butler.

It is understood that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were in consultation on Sunday night and again yesterday morning. It is known that Mr. Moulton is at present acting under the advice of General Butler. He has not yet been called by the committee to make his appearance before them, and it is believed that whenever he is called he will refuse to give testimony.

Mr. Tilton fully realizes the grave gravity of the charges made against Mr. Beecher and the magnitude which the question has now assumed. Mr. Moulton will not tell what he knows except before a tribunal having power to compel him to testify. Mr. Tilton, and whenever Mr. Moulton does speak, it must be in confirmation of his (Tilton's) sworn statement.

No Prospect of Convicting Beecher.

It was stated yesterday evening by a friend of Mr. Tilton that he had given it as his opinion that during the present investigation no evidence would be adduced calculated to convict Mr. Beecher of the principal charges made against him. He believes that only such testimony as tends to establish his innocence will be sought after, and thinks this is what might be naturally expected from the constitution of the committee, who are all his personal friends. Their report, he believes, will be to the effect that from the testimony brought before them they felt bound to acquit him, with an expression, perhaps, of regret that they were not empowered to compel other witnesses to testify in the case. The committee, it is said, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher should not be called upon to testify until Mr. Tilton's statements have been strengthened by something more than his own affidavit.

The Brooklyn *Union* says: Not half the evidence has yet been received by the committee. Moulton will be invited to testify before Beecher, whose statement will be reserved to the last moment.

Elizabeth Remains Calm and Serene.

Mrs. Tilton will be again called, and possibly Tilton. Clifford Ovington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton is stopping, says she is perfectly calm and serene. She read the interview with Mrs. Stanton, and pronounced it "utterly false." She had been advised by friends not to make any written denial of statements from such sources. Mrs. Tilton's children have gone to Mount Claire to her friends.

Dr. Storrs to be Summoned.

The Brooklyn *Bagle* says Dr. Storrs, who is now enjoying a vacation at Princeton, Mass., is to be summoned to testify as to his interview with Tilton when the statement of the alleged offence of Beecher was made. Beecher will not appear before the committee to-night or to-morrow night, as he cannot testify satisfactorily to himself or others until he has seen the alleged originals of the letters written by him. He has kept no copies of any letters he had written.

Tilton's Omitted Testimony.

Mr. Sage said to-day that to the best of his recollection nothing was omitted from Tilton's testimony in the published statement, and that he (Sage) did not hear Tilton testify to Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's confession of criminality. He might have said this in an informal chat with some members of the committee.

Mr. Claflin says he was not present when the alleged omitted testimony was given, but understood the statements were made in an informal conversation on an afternoon when no testimony was taken.

Another member of the committee says Tilton came one afternoon before them, and said he was not well enough to proceed with the testimony. A desultory conversation ensued, in which he made the statement about the confessions of Beecher. No notes were taken of this, as the meeting and conversation were informal.

The same committeeman said that Beecher's examination, when made, will be the most rigid, but whether written or oral he could not say.

The *Graphic* has had interviews with several committeemen, who say Beecher has no intention of resigning, and stories to that effect are mere gossip.

Theodore Declines to be Interviewed.

The *Express* says Mr. Tilton was visited this morning by a number of members of the press, but his answer to all was "I have nothing further to say in regard to the case, and I decline to be interviewed." The question was asked as to whether he had any statement to make over his own signature in refutation of the statements published, and his answer was: "I have nothing to say."

Tilton Arrested for Libel.

Tilton was arrested on two charges of libeling Henry Ward Beecher, and brought before Justice Reilley, of Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was seated in his parlor when arrested, and treated the matter with the utmost composure. His bail was fixed at $2,500, but upon his giving his word of honor that he would appear at ten o'clock to-morrow morning with boudsmen he was allowed to go till that time on his own recognizance.

The prosecutions are based upon his statement arraigning Mr. Beecher. He was arrested at the instance of William J. Gaynor, recently from Boston, where he had a law office. He is now a member of the Brooklyn *Argus* staff. Gaynor says his only object in causing the arrest is to bring out all the facts. Great excitement prevails in Brooklyn and the matter is discussed in all leading New York hotels.

The Affidavits.

The first affidavit refers to Tilton's charge of an alleged criminal intimacy between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the second to a card published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Argus* on Monday.

The Arrest.

A warrant of arrest was sworn to, and the two gentlemen left. Justice Reilley handed the warrant to Officer Shaughnissey, with instructions to serve it immediately. The Officer went to Tilton's residence, served the warrant, and Tilton accompanied him to the Court room. The Justice immediately took his seat, and Tilton settled up in his chair, when Mr. Tilton, smiling, said: "I hear you want me, Judge?"

Justice Reilley—"Well, there's a charge of libel here against you."

The affidavits were read, and also the warrant.

"What do you say to that charge?" asked the Justice.

Mr. T.—"Everything is true."

Justice Reilley—"Yes, but how do you plead?"

Mr. T.—"Well, 'Not guilty.' Before you take that, I would ask if it makes any difference in regard to the case as to the way I plead?"

Justice R.—"You plead 'not guilty,' and of course are entitled to an adjournment and a hearing."

Mr. T.—"Not guilty, then."

The Justice took the plea, and as he wrote it down said: "Mr. Tilton, you will be here to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. I will allow you to go on your own recognizance."

Tuls ended the matter, and Mr. Tilton, after asking if he had better have counsel in the morning, and being answered in the affirmative, left the court room.

Meeting of the Investigators.

The Beecher Investigating Committee met again this evening at the residence of Mr. Storrs, with closed doors, and adjourned after a session lasting over three hours. Only one witness was examined, but his name and the number of his testimony could not be ascertained. The committee will assemble again and continue their inquiries to-morrow evening.

FOREIGN.

Spain Sends a Warning Note to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steamship Collision.

LONDON, July 28.—The steamer Millbank, from Carthagena for Sanderland, England, was sunk off Dungeness by a collision with the steamer Hankow. Fifteen of the Millbank's crew were lost.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Disraeli said that the Government had received satisfactory assurances from conferring powers in regard to the Brussels Congress, and that a delegate had been sent on behalf of Great Britain under the restrictions already made known to the House.

Robert Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that it was believed that a German squadron had been sent to Spain merely to protect German residents.

Ashantee Indemnity.

The King of Ashantee has paid a further instalment of $6,000 to Great Britain on the war indemnity.

SPAIN.

A Warning Note to France.

MADRID, July 28.—The morning papers state that the Spanish Government has sent a strongly worded note to Versailles on the subject of Carlist violations of the frontier.

BY MAIL.

The International Congress at Brussels.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Berlin letter on the International Congress, which began its sessions yesterday in Brussels, says that the Prussian project which it is proposed to discuss is called an International Convention concerning the customs of war, and, after laying down certain general principles as to what war is—a struggle between two nations and their armies, and not their subjects—contains eighty-one sections devoted to detailed statements as to what should or should not be permitted in war with regard to military authority on the territory of the State. The document, which fills a book, and it will be seen how much more comprehensive than the occupation of a portion of the territory of a State completely suspends the legal authority of the State, and subjects the private property of the enemy, so that the population are subsequently found in arms they will not be treated as prisoners of war. At the same time the army of occupation has no right to seize churches, establishments of charity and public institutions, the seizure of monuments, works of art, or museums is severely reprehended. Among the means of war which are forbidden are the use of poison; the treacherous murder of persons, and the refusal to give quarter; the threat of such intimation towards a garrison that obstinately defends a fortress; the employment of arms causing useless suffering, such as projectiles filled with powdered glass or explosive balls of less than four hundred grammes in weight. None but fortified cities can be besieged. An open city, which is not defended by troops, can neither be besieged nor bombarded, and no city can be bombarded without notice. Nor can it be pillaged after its capture. The persons captured in the balloons are not spies. Correspondents and other persons who accompany the armies, although noncombatants, can be made prisoners of war. They must, therefore, be exposed to no violence or illtreatment. They can be confined to a city, fortress or locality, but cannot be imprisoned like criminals. A prisoner of war may be killed while trying to escape, but cannot be captured he cannot be punished for his attempt. Thorough surveillance can be increased. Prisoners of war can be employed on certain public works which are not fatiguing or humiliating, considering the grade and social position they occupy in their own country, provided these works have no relation to operations of war.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1874.

The Five Per Cent. Funded Loan.

Negotiations for the balance of the five per cent. funded loan were concluded by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day with August Belmont & Co. on behalf of N. M. Rothschild & Son, of London, and J. & W. Seligman & Co. on behalf of themselves and their associates. These parties made an absolute subscription for $45,000,000, coupled with the option of taking the remainder of the loan at any time within six months. The loan is taken at par, to be paid for in coin or five-twenty bonds, the parties to receive one-quarter of one per cent. commission, including the delivery of the bonds. No doubt exists at the Treasury Department of the ability of these bankers to place the entire loan.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 29, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, with light local rains, variable winds, a slight rise of temperature and stationary or rising barometer.

The lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers will rise.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 71; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 69; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 67; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 70; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 73; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 68; Louisville, Ky., fair, thermometer 69; Memphis, Tennessee, cloudy, thermometer 74; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 74; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 76; Pittsburgh, Pa., cloudy, thermometer 64; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 81; St. Louis, Mo., fair, thermometer 70; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 69; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 80; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 73; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 88; La Crosse, fair, thermometer 73. The Monongahela river at Morgantown is 3 feet 3 inches and rising rapidly.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

A Victim of "Baby Farming."

NEW YORK, July 28.—John G. Graham's infant died yesterday from malnutrition. The physician who was called to attend the child when dying, writes to the Board of Health as follows: "I consider him a victim to a system of baby farming which prevails so extensively in our city. I frequently find illegitimate children placed with careless and ignorant women for the apparent purpose of causing their deaths."

FULL STOCK.

New Shapes! New Decorations! Low Prices!

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

CHINA, QUEENSWARE AND GLASS

IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The only House in this City that decorates China and Queensware to order.

169 SMITHFIELD STREET,

H. J. FELBER & CO.

VACATION NOTES.

The Northern Pacific Railway ---Brainerd --- Moorhead--- Bismar

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. for six months.....4 00
Do. for three months.....2 00
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½.

IN MISSOURI when a fellow has been pardoned out of the Penitentiary he is obliged to walk very carefully, as Judge Lynch's police have their eyes upon him. Upon the first slip in his gait he is taken care of by means of a strong rope and a short shrift, by these volunteer officers of justice.

MR. GRINNELL, of Yale College, who is along with General Custer's column on its land voyage of discovery towards and among the Black Hills of the far Northwest, has found the fossil humerus or shoulder bone of an animal larger than the elephant, being four feet in length and a foot in diameter.

WHILE the Grays are jubilating in all the joys of camp life at Bedford Springs, their friends of the Fifth Maryland have been reviewed at Long Branch by the President, and contemplate a visit to New York, (where they will be the guests of the New York Seventh,) returning to Baltimore by way of Cape May.

WHILE it is to be presumed that all efforts are being made to prevent as far as possible any ulterior bad effects from Sunday night's calamity in Allegheny, it may not be obtrusive to suggest to the proper authorities the absolute necessity of removing and destroying without delay the carcasses of horses and other cattle drowned in the flood. This course seems necessary in order to prevent the prevalence of typhoid fever in our cities.

SOME of the papers are discussing the question of the utility of worn out politicians, in especial reference to a distinguished public man who, dogberry-like, writes himself down an ass by placing his name to a document which shows up in bold relief pretty much all he did in the first grand division of his political career. We presume the only use such a man can be put to, would be to hold a mirror up to that special sort of nature of which he may truly be regarded as a brilliant specimen.

EARL RUSSELL, the Lord John Russell of the days of the rebellion, has been insisting upon the British Government recognizing the *pseudo* Republic which holds a doubtful grip on a portion of Spain. The Earl of Derby, who now occupies the position Earl Russell did in 1861-5, replied that the Government was disposed to act in concert with the other European powers. England rather made a recognition mistake in the days of Earl Russell's Foreign Secretaryship, which the present Government does not appear in haste to initiate.

IT is singular that amid so many subjects of interest which would naturally be supposed fully worthy of comment by the journalist, that so many of the leading papers in the eastern cities should continue to waste their space upon the trivial disputes arising out of the boat race at Saratoga. The New York *Evening Post* seriously laments that it has been unable, after a careful examination of all the evidence attainable, to decide whether Harvard or Yale caused the *foul*. Shade of William Leggett, what a grave question for your successor to expend his cares upon!

THE New York *World*, in commenting on the call recently issued by the Democratic Central Committee of the State of Missouri, for the assembling of a convention to nominate candidates for the State offices, remarks that "free trade is written boldly on its banners. It declares unwavering war upon the abomination of a protective tariff." What we want to know from our Democratic neighbor at the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley is, whether the *World* and the Missouri Democracy are orthodox in this exposition of political faith, or whether the Democratic party in this section which professes to be in favor of the very thing the Missourians belabor so strenuously, are the only faithful among such of faithless professors.

THOSE excessively vicious animals—the bulls and the bears—have been let loose among the cotton for sale in New York; and as is the custom of such wild creatures, the honest dealers are made to suffer by means of their gyrations. While the bulls endeavor to toss up the price of that important staple by affirming that this year's crop will prove to be 12 per cent. less than it was a year ago, the bears are equally positive that the two crops will equal each other in quantity and quality. As business is reviving in England, and here there will no doubt be a recovery from the prostration which has lasted for nearly a year, the better opinion seems to be with the bulls—that the price of cotton must go up, and the three and a half millions of bales which is supposed to represent the crop of the present year, will return to the planters an aggregate amount of money as great as they obtained for the four millions raised and sold a year ago.

GENERAL BUTLER is said to have predicted the election of a Democratic Governor and three Democratic members of Congress in Massachusetts next Fall. Possibly the gallant and distinguished General would have no great objection to try the strength of his prophetic powers as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He has twice failed in his efforts to succeed in carrying off the Republican nomination, and may be willing to go back to the place from whence he came, and thence to the place of execution. Or, indeed, he may imagine he has so arranged the machinery as to ensure his nomination by the Republicans, in which case there would be a great probability of the success of the Democratic candidate, even in a State polling so large a Republican majority as Massachusetts. Butler is one of those fussy able men who are always dissatified unless they are estimated by all others at the value they place upon themselves.

THE Cooper Institute, in New York, has a photographic department in the school, at which all the young women are taught that art. It is divided into three classes; in the first is taught the use and preparation of all the necessary chemicals, as well as posing, printing, toning and mounting. In the second the retouching of negatives and positives is taught; and in the third, the coloring of the photographs. It is said that many young women avoid the position of operators, as they are unwilling to stain their pretty fingers with nitrate of silver, which can only be removed by another chemical which is highly poisonous and highly dangerous to the health of those who use it. Then their dresses are liable to be spoiled in the operating room, and unless they can prevail upon themselves to appear in closely fitting wrappers and leave off the use of more showy apparel until work hours have passed, the operating room is no place for them. The art in question would appear to be just the one for young women who were disposed—either from choice or necessity—to earn their own subsistence, and we have have no hesitation in saying that a young woman's gallery would be well supported in any of our cities.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is said to have purchased three more silver mines, at the rate of $100,000 each. This gentleman is said to be in possession of an annual income amounting to one million of dollars, and the rumor in Washington a couple of months since was, that he had purchased a whole block of vacant lots in that city and was about to erect a palace thereon for his residence. Jones, although wealthy, appears to be a man of more than average talents and made his mark in the Senate. It is a rather remarkable fact that the new man in the House who towered far above all the rest is also wealthy—or at least would be so regarded if no Jones' were about. We allude to Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, who made the speech of the session in the House, as Jones did in the Senate. Both of these gentlemen possess the advantage of being practical men of business, who know, experimentally, what they are talking about; the vast proportion of their fellows are mere theorizers, and some of them mighty poor ones too.

THE Democrats seem to be settling upon Governor Hendricks as their candidate for the Presidency, especially in the Western States. What has become of our neighbor's friend and pitcher—Mr. Pendleton—and how will the admirers of Senator Thurman look upon the advent of this contestant for the honors of the nomination? If our opinion is good for anything, we will bestow it gratis, for we regard Hendricks as too cold a man, possessed of too little magnetism to attract either the great mass of the party or even the great mass of its leaders. The New York politicians are too compact a body, too shrewd in the management of a convention, to permit a Western man to be nominated, unless indeed that section should possess a man of towering strength, which it will not do, for the very good reason that he don't live there, and we apprehend he don't live anywhere within the Democratic organization. It generally happens that nominations by the Democratic party are more frequently made for its Conventions than by them. In 1868 not one Democrat outside of New York ever dreamed of Horatio Seymour as a possible candidate, and yet at the proper juncture his name was presented and he was nominated almost, if not entirely, by acclamation. In 1872 the man would have been thought mad who would have predicted two months prior to the Cincinnati Convention that the Democratic party, by its Convention at Baltimore, would nominate, of all men, Horace Greeley for the Presidency; and yet both these strange things occurred. Truly the leaders of that party have strange ways with them, and we await their action in 1876 with feelings of innocent curiosity.

WE LIVE in a most scandalous world, in proof of which we need only point to its daily history. There are too many who delight only in believing evil of others, and who absolutely gloat in the discovery of the sins and shortcomings of their neighbors, and derive a devilish enjoyment in their misfortunes and failures. The last of these abominable developments of the innate evil in some natures was manifested the other day in a letter published in a New York paper, purporting to have been written in Philadelphia, which charged that the abduction of little Charlie Ross was a sham, gotten up by the father of the boy as a game by which he could secure from sympathizing friends a large sum of money in the guise of a ransom to be paid to the abductors of his son. It must have been a very devil's brain that could have concocted so cruel a slander, in order to supply the greedy appetite of a vitiated public taste for startling and sensational news, and the publisher of such a statement, as well as the writer, should be held to the very sorest responsibility. Sensationalism is the bane of the press, and it panders to the vilest taste of the very worst people. All its courses are in the way of evil, and all its grandest triumphs are in the direction of slander. The purest woman or the best man in the community is never safe from its fangs, for those for whom it labors possess a dainty appetite, and by far prefer a victim whose purity of character they have hated just in proportion as it is pure, to one who moves in their own filthy spheres. The purely sensational newspaper is a public nuisance, however large a circulation it may boast of—indeed the wider its circulation the greater its influence for evil. Its poisons every household into which it is permitted to enter, by filthying the minds of all who read its carefully gotten-up descriptions of evil places and of evil doers; and thus by familiarizing the minds of the young with vice, renders vice less disgusting by making it more familiar.

MACMAHON, the Marshal-President of that odd affair called the French Republic, is evidently alive to the circumstances which encircle him and his Government. In his general orders preparatory to the recent grand review of troops at Paris, he assures the army that upon it he depends for the preservation of public order. This alone would be sufficient evidence that the republicanism of France has an abundance of baser metal among its gold, and may after all be merely pinchbeck—not even brass thinly coated with the purer metal. In the United States our little army is kept up to guard our Western frontiers from savage inroads, or to keep our sea-board forts in order; we depend upon the civil officer and his *posse* to preserve the public peace; and if we have any further use for our regular troops, it is that they may constitute a nucleus around which the citizens generally may rally in time of danger threatening the country. The review at Longchamps, by MacMahon, has been used not only to strike terror to the dissatisfied, but also to exemplify sundry changes in the drill of the troops, improvements which have been wisely appropriated by the French officers, after seeing how admirably they served the Germans during their recent march on and capture of Paris.

It is surprising that the changes in the drill of soldiers are not always for the better. In our own service there have been so many editions of tactics, each one supplanting its predecessor, that our little army must necessarily become about once every three years an agglomeration of awkward squads, each one in charge of a sergeant or corporal; and the men who have served—some of them—two or three enlistments, are amazed to find themselves put back to the "School of the Soldier." It was said some years ago that our system was to be revised and all movements which the dread experience of war had proved to be unnecessary, were to be expunged. Well, the new volume has been issued, and from the number of pages contained therein, we venture the opinion that all that has been expurgated has been replaced by new matter. We observe also that the words of command to be used in drilling a regiment are as long as ever, and the old difficulty will continue, that of finding military gentlemen whose shortness of breath does not disqualify them from serving as Colonel.

POLITICAL.

THERE are said to be about eighty newspapers in Illinois which support the Independent Reform movement.

THE Democrats are so confident of carrying Tennessee that there is great personal rivalry among the candidates for the office of United States Senator and Governor. The most prominent names mentioned for Brownlow's successor are Gen W. B. Bates, Governor John C. Brown, Andrew Johnson and Representative John M. Bright. For Governor, David D. Porter, John S. Kerr, Enoch Easley and M. J. Wright are named.

FREE TRADERS must be in a pretty bad way when they hunt through the speech of so sound and capable a Protectionist as Wm. Walter Phelps for arguments to be twisted in favor of their moribund faith. In this as in other respects Mr. Phelps ably as well honestly represents his district, which is one of the most important manufacturing constituencies in the United States. There was, of course, not a word in his Paterson speech the other day from which Free Traders could intelligently get comfort.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and family are at Castine, Me.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, is fishing in Lake Memphremagog.

EX SENATOR POMEROY, of Kansas, will be tried for bribery at Topeka next week.

SENATOR SCHURZ, who has been at Narragansett Pier for some time, is soon to visit Newport.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON has an agricultural turn of mind certainly, as she was recently stumping in Michigan.

IT is said that Nilsson will receive $1,400 in gold for each operatic representation she appears in at the two Russian opera houses.

THE death is announced in York county, of Henry Fulton, who served in the State Senate in 1849. Deceased was in his seventy-fifth year.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS will deliver an address on "Rufus Choate, the eloquent advocate and scholar," at Dartmouth College, in September.

MRS. JNO. W. FORNEY, with her son and two daughters, Misses Tillie and Annie, are stopping at Cape May, while the head of the family is "doing" Europe.

GOVERNOR TALBOT, of Massachusetts, has appointed Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, and Wendell Phillips, of Boston, Commissioners of Lunacy; Henry G. Crowell, of Boston, Commissioner of Prisons; and Professor Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst, James M. Barker, of Pittsfield, and Thos. Hills, of Boston, as a commission to revise the laws relating to taxation.

MRS. WOODHULL has arrived in New York. We believe, in the language of Ned Buntline, that "the man who raises his hand against a woman is a creature whom it were base flattery to call a beast," but at the same time, if Mrs. Woodhull isn't ridden on a rail out of New York, the latter is a place which it were cowardly falsehood to mention as respectable.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THERE is a rumor, writes the London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, that a very rich nobleman who became a Roman Catholic a few years ago, is about to return to the Church from whence he came, the reason assigned for his determination being what he considers the over-paternal interference with his conduct by the clergy of the creed he had adopted. Is "Lothair" to have a sequel? Probably the Marquis of Bute is referred to.

GEN. SHERMAN, accompanied by his son, Thos. Ewing Sherman, left Washington a day or two ago in a two horse buggy, for a long trip over the battle-fields of Virginia. He arrived at Fairfax, on Friday, and intended to proceed at once to the battle-fields of Bull Run and Manassas, where he will devote much time to the study of the positions of the armies, and endeavor to get some insight into their manœuvers, merely to satisfy his own curiosity. He will next go to Warrenton, thence to Winchester, by way of Leesburg, and thence back to Washington.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON has renewed the acquaintance of O. C. Gilbert, a prominent colored citizen of Saratoga, but formerly of Massachusetts, and sent him an interesting letter on Saturday, containing a likeness of Lucretia Mott, with her autograph, and also a likeness of Wendell Phillips. In the letter he says: "It gave me great pleasure to see you, your wife and children, under your own roof, with none to molest or make afraid. Saratoga no longer being frequented by slave hunters, and those whose impious boast it was that they were slaveholders."

HENRY WARD may have learned something from his father, who used to tell the following story: "When I lived in Litchfield I wanted a book from the college library. I started in my one horse chaise for New Haven. I got the book and moved along homeward. Reaching one of the long hills, I got out to walk. I took my book with me lest it should jostle out. Just before the horse a black and white squirrel was seen crossing the road, quite at his leisure. I said 'shoo!' but he did not hasten. I shied a stone at him. The little creature stopped, turned, and looked me square in the face. In my zeal I threw the book at him. I had to get a new suit of clothes and burn my old ones. I then made a solemn vow never again to throw a Body of Divinity at a skunk."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A NEW agitation is breaking out in London to get rid of Cremorne Gardens.

BANDS of English embroidery, with scolloped edges, are used to trim linen and batiste dresses.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society issued 2,654 089 copies of Bibles and New Testaments last year.

CORDED jaconet is the favorite material for afternoon dresses. It is thirty-two inches wide, and sells at 25 cents a yard.

THE fire insurance underwriters of Chicago have agreed to charge one-half per cent. additional rates on brick, stone and iron buildings without rear and side shutters. If men will not use proper precaution to protect their property from fire they will have to pay for the omission in their insurance policies.

A NOTED wicked man in the Seventh ward was awakened Sunday evening by the violent thunder storm. Being somewhat timid, he awoke his wife with, "Wife! wife! do you suppose the Day of Judgment has come?" "Shut up, you fool," was the affectionate reply; "how can the Day of Judgment come in the night?"

A LONG BRANCH hotel keeper has engaged Johnson, the champion swimmer, to amuse his guests with his aquatic feats, and on urgent occasions, perhaps, save them from a watery grave. His somersaults in the surf, swimming with one hand, swimming with head and one foot above the water, and other kindred feats, serve to attract large crowds on the beach in front of the hotel.

OHIO ITEMS

AT Pomeroy and vicinity more than one millions barrels are used yearly in packing salt.

THE Northern Ohio brass band convention will be held in Warren, September 1st and 2nd.

A BLUE RACER, thirteen feet long, was recently shot by Mr. Gid. Holmes, of Crawford county.

AT the lawyers' picnic in Akron, last week, cold tongue was the most prominent eatable that was produced.

IN Tuscarawas county, during the year ending on the 31st day of last March, there were 391 marriages, 888 births, and 302 deaths.

STOCK raisers in Fayette and several adjoining counties have formed a society and leased for ten years thirty-five acres of land near Sabina. The first fair will be held August 18th.

A FEW DAYS since a boy in the country about four miles north of Canton, happening to be in the woods, discovered the body of a person hanging from the limb of a tree. He told it to others, and on examination it was found to be the body of August Endler, who for some time had been an inmate of the County Infirmary, but who had left the institution a short time before. He had been deranged.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

WEST VIRGINIA has three hundred Baptist churches.

NINE new papers have been started in West Virginia in the past six months.

THE Savage Iron Works, now in process of construction on Elk river, seventy-eight miles from its mouth, are kept rapidly pushed forward.

THE report is current that a vein of iron ore has been discovered on Elk river, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, seven feet in thickness.

DURING the closing hours of Congress a bill appropriating $1,000 for the payment of the Methodist church, at New Creek, destroyed during the war, was passed.

A NEW postoffice has been established at Indian Mills, Summers county, on the route from Raleigh Court House and Princeton to Red Sulphur Springs. Elbert Fowler was appointed postmaster.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, West Virginia, has produced this year more than 500,000 bushels of wheat of the best quality, according to the estimate of those competent to judge. In 1860 the yield was 426,514 bushels. The wheat is all good.

The Mormon Celebration at Salt Lake City.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in the mountains of Utah was celebrated in grand style by their polygamic descendants on Friday last. Brigham Young's big tabernacle in Salt Lake City was crowded, and all Mormondom was enthusiastic and happy. When polygamy shows such significant signs of vitality, it would appear as if the efforts of the National Government against "the twin relic of barbarism" have so far proved futile. This demonstration, the Beecher-Tilton scandal and the steady emigration from Europe to the land of many wives, are very consoling to the prophet and his multitudinous family of saints. Congress must try another plan to put down the patriarch of Salt Lake City, or his doctrines may reach those eastern communities where free-lovism prevails and violations of the tenth commandment occupy public attention.

CHARLES DICKENS AND HIS WIFE.

A Theory of the Cause of their Separation.

The London correspondent of the New York *Arcadian* says of Dickens' domestic unhappiness: "In the last American papers which have come to hand I see that Wilkie Collins' drama of *The Frozen Deep* has been performed in Boston. You are perhaps aware that Collins has recently been engaged in turning this play into a novel. *The Frozen Deep* awakens many sad reflections in my mind, as that piece was indirectly the means of bringing about much of Dickens' domestic unhappiness. The whole story of his separation from his wife has never yet been properly told, and in all probability never will be, as his widow is resolved to maintain the silence she has so long kept. But it is generally known that the family is dissatisfied with Forster's book. Your readers may have heard of the grand amateur performances given in 1859 at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in aid of the Douglass Gerrold Fund. Dickens, Collins, Shirley Brooks, Mark Lemon, and many other celebrated writers, took parts. The ladies' characters were interpreted by professional actresses. Among these was Miss Ellen Ternan. She was then a fresh, pleasant-looking girl, not especially pretty, but possessing a good figure and an extremely agreeable manner. If ever the German poet's doctrine of elective affinities was proved to be true, it was when Dickens and Miss Ternan met. It was evident to nearly all that the two were mutually infatuated. Dickens was constantly at her side, though his manner was carefully guarded. Mrs. Dickens was with the party, but did not appear to notice the intimacy. Very soon after these performances Miss Terman, at Dickens' wish, left the stage. His affection for her was said to have been purely platonic, and I have never met any one who was disposed to dispute this belief. But, nevertheless, it was this intimacy which was the final cause of the rupture between Dickens and his wife. For many years prior to 1859 their mutual relations had been anything but happy, although I do not think that Mrs. Dickens had previously had any well-grounded cause for jealousy. A short time after the party returned from Manchester, Mrs. Dickens went into a fashionable jeweler's at the West End, where she was in the habit of dealing, and was asked by one of the firm, who knew her well, how she liked her new bracelet. She said she did not understand him, as she had not received any such article. The gentlemen then explained that it was one Mr. Dickens had ordered for his wife, with a likeness and some hair in. This of course opened Mrs. Dicken's eyes, and separation speedily followed. Since that time Mrs. Dickens has lived very quietly in a pretty little house near the Regent's Park, where her children, whose respect and affection she has always enjoyed, have ever been frequent visitors.

A Homeopathic Joke.

To arouse the wrath of a homeopathist just hint to him that he cannot make you sick or kill you with his infinitesimal sugar pills, as a regular allopathist can do so easily with his drugs. An apothecary in Stuttgardt, Germany, having a natural contempt for the sugar pills of Dr. Hahnemann, was, therefore, quite surprised recently when the "Hahnemannis," a society for the advancement of homeopathic treatment, offered a prize of $20 to any one who, upon taking a certain homeopathic medicine should not experience the results predicted by the Hahnemannic doctors. Desirous of maintaining the supremacy of his own drugs as the destructive agencies of the world, he offered himself to the society as a victim to science. The homeopathists smiled, and gave him a drop of a glassful of water, in which they had dissolved a tiny globule from a large piece of sugar. The tiny globule had, however, it seems, about a millionth grain of some substance in it that is generally used to raise blisters, and the unlucky apothecary, a few hours after swallowing the drop, had a mouth that looked as if a whole swarm of bees had been trying to each honey out of it. He couldn't whistle for $20. And now the Stuttgardt homeopathists triumph, and the allopathists hang their heads in shame; but the common people look very sober, and wonder whether there is any school of medicine that is safe.

Another Parallel in Fiction.

The remarkable parallelism which Mrs. Tilton has pointed out between her own real case and the fictitious case of Catharine Gaunt in Charles Reade's novel is not more noteworthy than the resemblance which, if Mr. Tilton's story be true, the acting of Mr. Beecher bears to that of Rashleigh Osbaldstone in his dealings with Diana Vernon in Sir Walter Scott's powerful novel "Rob Roy." In order finally to seduce the beautiful Di Vernon, Rashleigh, knowing that the purity and pride of her nature would forever prevent him from attaining his object by appeals to base sensuality and the common grossness of the flesh, plays upon her mind with casuistry, endeavoring to shake the foundations of virtue in her heart by confusing her notions of right and wrong. Rashleigh, though not a churchman, was intended for one, and was as deeply versed in *casus conscientia* as Mr. Beecher or any Jesuit may be supposed to be, and any one who knows how readily the study of religious ethics may break down the barriers which separate right from wrong may easily see how, under the teachings of a strong and beloved pastor, virtue may fall away from a woman insensibly. But Rashleigh did not accomplish his design. Was Mr. Beecher more eloquent and successful?

Water for the Use of Armies.

To Americans who indulge generally in a large use of water for drinking purposes, it would seem rather queer that in some armies soldiers on their march could be forbidden to drink water. Still such was the case with the German army, especially during the campaign of 1870. The practice was almost invariably, when halting near water, to stop at all access to it by a guard, for it was taken for granted that if the soldiers were allowed to drink they would chill themselves. It was through such a wrong notion, that there was much suffering in the German army, and that in a Bavarian regiment which moved by Sedan, no fewer than seven men were brought into that place insensible from the effects of heat, and two of them died the same night. Experience has taught a hard lesson on the Prussians, and they will adopt, very likely, the opposite system of the Swiss general staff. Not only is a Swiss soldier allowed to carry his water-bottle with free leave to use it, but on every halt in a village the inhabitants are bound to give diers with pails of water, which they have been ordered to get ready by mounted orderlies, who are dispatched ahead of every column of infantry.

Grants to the Royal Family.

The grant of money recently voted by Parliament to Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's fourth son, has just become of age, will call public attention to these grants to the royal family. The Queen has an annual grant of £385,000, and, in addition, the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, from which, in 1873, she received £40,000. This makes a total of $2,125,000, out of which she maintains her "household" and "retinue." The Prince of Wales gets annually £40,000, and, in addition, the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in 1873, yielded £62,349, making an aggregate of £241,745. To the Princess of Wales £10,000 is annually given. The Duke of Edinburg, the second son, has a grant of $ 25,000; the Duke of Connaught, the third son, $75,000, and Prince Leopold, the fourth son, $75,000. The Crown Princess of Prussia, the oldest daughter, has a grant of $40,000 a year, and each of the three other married daughters, the Princess of Hesse, the Princess Christian and the Marchioness of Lorne, $30,000. These annual payments to the Queen and her children aggregate $3,091,745.

A DEFAULTING county treasurer from California has "turned up" in one of the Fiji Islands, where he is snugly fixed with a plantation and a flock of native wives. Here is a haven for those scoundrels in Ohio who left the country for the country's good.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
N. GI FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. K. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Philadelphia, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.

Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND PLASTER—200 bbls. Calcined Plaster. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ABOUT FO DRY DAMAG

By the Extraordinary

To secure the rapid sale of these Goods to the Lowest Prices. They consist in pa

Bleached Muslins,
Unbleached Muslins,
Calicos,
Ginghams,
Cotton Batting,

The above and many oth

AT EXTRAOR WILL

165, 167, 169 F

JULY PRICES.

Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp

HATS AND BONNETS

Closing out at

25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.

PARASOLS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.

AT HALF PRICE.

SASH RIBBONS

At lower prices than ever before known.

A small lot of

Children's Braided Suits

At less than cost.

Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn

SHIRT WAISTS.

Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisets and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.

Extra good Bargains on

HOSIERY, GLOVE, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL STORES,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

White Lawn Suits.

White Lawn Suits.

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,

At extremely low prices, at

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,

Summer Silks and Black Hernanis, VERY CHEAP.

Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market Street.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the most tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it throughout the country. Call and send for circular.

27 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

STATIONERY.

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc

ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and Promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS and SHIPPING TAGS. Special Inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

KERNS & HORNER,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, cor Wood St. and 4th avenue, and No. 256 Liberty St., (New Telegraph Bank Building.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Albert Tomlinson and James McKee under the firm name of TOMLINSON & MCKEE, in the MONT BLANC FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McKee having sold his interest to Albert Tomlinson. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to Albert Tomlinson, who is alone authorized to receipt for the same and to whom all claims against said firm must be presented for settlement.

A. TOMLINSON,
JAMES MCKEE.

In withdrawing from the firm of Tomlinson & McKee, I cordially recommend my successor, A. Tomlinson to the patronage of our former customers and the public at large. JAMES MCKEE.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1874. jy27-99

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

54 NINTH STREET,

Is still WOOD WAREHOUSE. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. feb5-79

HAVANA CIGARS—WE ARE JUST IN receipt of a fresh invoice Havana and Key West Cigars of the following brands and sizes: Cabanas and Portuga, La Glee, Flores, Espanola and Rosa, Londres de Corte, Upmann, Golden Eagle Regalia Reina, La Exception Queen Victorias, Delgados, Carolina, Fe del Fumar and La Rosa Esperada in assorted sizes, for sale by the box or at retail. JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

KEYSTONE MARBLE WORKS.

For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to C. V. MILLER'S, No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemeteries, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

OUR HUNDR OF GOODS!

ED CASES ED BY WATER,

Rain Storm of Sund ay Evening, July 26th.

they have all been separated from the b rt of

Black Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
Cloth Skirts,
Felt Skirts,
Shirts and Drawers,

er Goods wet by the overflow of our cell ars are now offered

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

CARLISLE'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE.

OUR NEW SYSTEM.

RETAILING FOR CASH AT Wholesale Prices

A GREAT SUCCESS.

IT SUITS THE TIMES.

"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With 42 you can buy 64 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other lines of goods $4 will buy as much as $5 did under the old system.

Call and see good goods at low prices.

Plaid Sash Ribbons	39c
Kid Gloves, all colors	99c
Colored Silk Fans	22c
Black Satin Fans	77c
Gold Stick Fans	66c
Large Garland Shawls	$1 48
Lama Lace Sacques	9 70
Men's Fancy Shirts	1 33
Men's Fine White Shirts	1 80
Men's Thread Undershirts	48c
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	25c
London length H ose	11c
200 yards Cotton on a Spool of Silk	3c

A splendid days—new styles in Corsets, Belts, Buckles, Ribbons, Embroideries and Trimmings. Agents for Mad. Demorest's celebrated patterns. Send for catalogue.

J. D. CARLISLE,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SUMMER STOCK

A choice line at very low prices.

MATTINGS,

FANCY AND COCOA,

In the best styles and qualities.

OIL CLOTHS,

All widths, well seasoned.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.

49 SIXTH ST.,

Manufacturers and Dealers IN THE CHILSON New Cone Furnaces

WELLMAN REFLECTOR Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.

ALSO Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

THE FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

306 and 308 Liberty Street

J. H. DEMMLER.....EDWARD W. DEMMLER.

TIN AND COPPERWARE, etc.

Housefurnishing Hardware.

The undersigned offer to their friends and the public in general a large stock of neat Tin and Copperware, etc., with a new metal cause and kitchen furniture articles for sale. They also promise to execute all orders in their line of business promptly, at moderate prices.

J. H. DEMMLER & SON,
No. 180 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

July 13, 1874. jy14-36

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

OF

Every Description

AT THE

Very Lowest Prices.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Feather and Straw Tickings.
Furniture Checks and Chintzes.
Unbleached Table Linens.
Colored Table Linens.
Table Napkins and Doylies.
Linen Towels and Towelings.
White Marseilles Quilts.
Colored Marseilles Quilts.
White Bed Quilts, all kinds.
Fine White Blankets.
White Lace Curtains.
Window Cornices, Loops, &c.
Damask Curtain Goods.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Carpets—all qualities.
Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Ottomans, Stools &c.

Stock Always Full & Complete.

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ASSETS, - - - $120,339 59

Office, 2623 Carson Street, Pittsburgh

R. E. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
JOSEPH JACKMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

R. E. Brown, George Geyer,
J. G. Fleishman, Joseph Redding,
Jos. Dilworth, Joseph Mashuda,
John Nusser, H. Sonnhilde,
A. J. Rapp, M. Schiedemantel,
Robert Hoehlder, John Fonclt,
G. A. Mowbray.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. B. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
W. O'DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. Irwin, jr., S. L. Fahnestock,
J. B. Stockdale, W. Eyerman,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cullen,
Harvey Childs, Hugh L. Fleming,
Chas. A. Arrott, Jas. V. McCord,
Thos. Mellon, W. M. Shinn.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 Sixth Avenue, Bank of

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.

We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Accounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lea,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kehoe,
A. J. Donthett.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, $200,000

DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dilworth, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt, W. H. Hacking,
Wm. Nash, Thos. Smith,
J. C. Anderson, Wm. McKee,
W. W. Mellvaine, Stephen Mercer,
Thomas Booth.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 29 1874.

Money affairs continue stagnant in this market, and appear to be the same in all other money centres. We have no changes to note. All business has succumbed to the late terrible disaster in our midst, and business men as well as the balance of our citizens contribute nothing else.

The New York *Express* of Saturday evening claims to have obtained the whole history of the new 5 per cent. loan, which is interesting, and will afford the public an inside view of some of the movements. During the last days the Rothschilds, and the First National Bank at New York, for themselves and associates, sent a bid to the Treasury Department for $50 000,000 firm, for the new five, with an option on balance. At the same time Messrs. Seligman put in a bid of $50,000,000, with an option, for their four houses, the Credit Foncier of Paris and other Continental banks. The Secretary rejected both of these bids, and on July 21 issued his circular inviting proposals up to July 23d. This circular, it now seems, was brought out in consequence of the bids mentioned above. Rothschild, the First National Bank and Belmont, and Seligman for themselves and their associates, were about putting in bids for the separate loan, the same as before the circular was issued, but at the last moment these gigantic and conflicting financial interests were temporized through the intervention of the First National Bank of New York, to the Messrs. Seligman agreeing to lower their bid to $15 000,000 firm, and allow the Rothschilds, the First National Bank and Belmont $40,000,000, making a total of $55,000,000. In regard to the grand synd cate bid of $55 000 000, it is under advisement, and communications are now in progress through the cables about the settlement of some details. The bid was for par and interest in gold, with ¼ per cent. commission deducted, and on condition that all other bids, except for investments, should be thrown out. It became known at the Branch by one o'clock on Friday that the bid was rejected, and Seligman, Fahnestock and Locke drove over to the President's private yard. They came to an agreement that this proposed syndicate would waive any demand for the rejection of any other bids that were found acceptable to the Government, but that President and Secretary of the Treasury still declined their offer, mainly upon the ground that the option asked was too long. The members of the syndicate are anxious to believe that their offers will be accepted next week. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, in addition to the cfer of Messrs. Rothschilds and Seligman, that Mr. Drexel and Mr. Morton were prepared to make an offer for $25,000,000 and the option of the remainder, on behalf of their respective houses here and in London, and with Messrs. Baring of London.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	110
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	118¾	118
5-20 1865	118	118⅜
" 1865—1864	116⅜	116⅝
" 1865 new.	116⅝	116
" 1867.	117⅜	117⅝
" 1868—coupons.	117⅝	118
10-40's	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6's	117⅝	117
New 5 per cents	111⅝	111⅝
10-40's—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99⅜	99¾
Erie	31⅜	32
L. S.	93	
B. H. & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	17⅜	18
St. Paul	36¾	36¾
Do. Pref	63¾	63¾
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾
Do. Central	79¾	80
North Western Common	58¾	58¾
Do. Preferred	69¾	70
Rock Island	98¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87½
Pacific Mail	44¾	45
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	73¼
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	16¾	17
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	30¾
Harlem	134	134
Chicago and Alton	103¾	103¾
Adams Express	103	103
American Express	66	66
U. S. Express	66¾	67
" Fargo & Co. Express	73¾	110¾
Panama	110¾	
Fort Wayne	92¾	
Merchants Union Express	47¾	
Manhtal and St. Josephs	24¾	25
Do. Preferred	39	

NEW YORK, July 28, 1874.

Money 2@2¼; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7, the rate being graduated by the time paper has to run. The total exports of produce for the week were $6,661,778, an increase from last week of $1,353,692. The customs receipts were $483,000. Sterling closed at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 489¼@489¾ for sight. Gold opened at 109¾ and closed weak at 109¼. The carry, 1¾; ra es were 1¾, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $58 000. The clearings were $28,000. Governments closed dull and steady. State and Railroad bonds were dull. Stocks were dull and uninteresting during the entire day. The market during the last hour of business was firm, the closing quotations being the highest of the day. Lake Shore showed an advance of ¾. Northwest common, Union Pacific and Western Union ½, and Wabash, Rock Island and St. Paul common ¾ per cent. Among the sales to-day were 13,000 shares Lake Shore, and 6,000 Western Union. The Rothschilds take about one-half of the new five per cent. loan, and the First National Bank of this city and Seligman each about one-quarter of the whole amount.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 113¼; do of '64, 115¼; do of '65; 116⅜; do of '65, new, 116; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 118⅝; new 5s, 113½; 10 40s, 113½; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92¾; Tennessees old, 72; do new, 92; Virginia, new, 80; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express s, 66¼; U. S. Express, 67; Pacific Mail, 60¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 32¼; do preferred, 47½; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 79¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 83; Northwestern common, 58¾; do preferred, 84¼; Rock Island, 98¾; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 64; Toledo & Wabash, 30¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 69; Burlington & Quincy, 105; Lake Shore, 72½; Panama, 17¾; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 27; Central Pacific, 88¾; Union, 82¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½.

LONDON, July 28—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000. Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money and account. 5 20s '65, 109; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104½; Erie, 30¼; preferred, 47.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes 62f 70c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 28, 1874.

The wet weather, together with the excitement caused by the great loss of life resulting from the flood of Sunday, has checked general business somewhat, but it will no doubt recover again within the next day or two. In a general way, the markets present no new or impo tant features; the demand for all the leading staples is confined to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there have been no important changes

APPLES—Continue exceedingly dull, stocks are accumulating and holders are all anxious to realize, selling at $1.00@3.50 ₱ brl as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged: sales at 23@25 for tubs to choice, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

BERRIES—Sales of Blackberries at $3 ₱ stand of two bushels.

BEANS—Continue dull and may be quoted nominally at $2@2.50 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—If anything the market is firmer, and the feeling begins to prevail that prices have touched bot om: we continue to quote Ohio factory at 12@13.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. 18 may be regarded as the ruling quota ions for 1.

FLOUR—Is steady with a very fair local trade at prices ranging from $5.75@6.00 for low small lots, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. Spring wheat flours $7.25.50 and red wheats at $7.50@8.00. Fine Flour, $5.75@5.

GROCERIES—Trade, while it cannot be termed particularly active is about all that can be expected at this particular time. There is a continued good demand for Sugars, but for all other other articles the market is quiet. Coffee continues dull and weak, with every appearance of an early decline hence jobbers are buying as little as they can possibly help—as supply in the market is small.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 11½; Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; No. 1, 10½; Ex. do, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24; Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28¢c: Old Government Java 37c: Roasted, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 60c: prime, 55c; good, 50c: common, 75c; Porto Rico, 60@65c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20: White Drips, 85: Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70: Amber, 42@45. Molasses Syrups, 33 to 35, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¾; halfgood, 7¾@8c: Patna 8½ c.

GRAIN—If anything there is a better feeling and with an increase of inquiry and light stocks, the market is firmer, although, as compared with the date of our last report, there has been no qu table change in prices. Wheat is still quotable at $1.05@1.06 for new red and $1.25@1.30 for old, according to quality: white ranges from 1.15 to 1.20 ₱ bushel, according to quality. The Oat market continues firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at 40@42 for mixed and 43@45 for prime white. There is still considerable inquiry for Shelled Corn and but little offering; sales at 60 on track, equal to 57 free in elevator. Ear Corn is also in limited supply but quiet and unchanged at 50 to 52.50 to quality. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged.

HOMINY—Is dull, selling about out of reason; nominal at $4.75@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—Continues dull and with increased arrivals and easier range demand, the market is weak, though prices are not quotable lower. Baled may be fairly quoted at $16 to $20 ₱ ton

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, extra quality, 15½; Family, 14; Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 13½; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 13½; Dried Beef—Ex Sugar Cured, canvassed, 13. Boneless Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 13½. Shoulders—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 9 cts. Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 12. Clear Rib Sides, 12½. Mess Pork, per brl, 17.50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; Prime Lard, in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; 5 do pails, 10¾; 3 do pails, 11; 2 do pails 11¾.

POTATOES &c—The market is well stocked with Peerless and the feeling, if anything, is weaker, selling at 1.75@2.00 ₱ brl as to quality. Jersey Blues, Tuscaroras also in good supply and slow: $1@2 ₱ bushel bulk. Cucumbers hard to dispose of at any price.

POULTRY—Chickens are being sold at 40 @50 ₱ pair for young as to size and condition.

PEACHES—Sales of Eastern at $2@2.50 ₱ bu according to quality and condition.

SEED—Clover Seed is not called for. Timothy Seed is firm but unchanged at $3.00@3.75. Flax Seed $1.45@1.50.

BAGS—2¾@3 cts ₱ lb.

TALLOW—6¾@7c ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH OIL GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 28, 1874.

The Crude market con inues steady but unchanged. $1@1.02¼ ₱ bbl for immediate shipment. We are informed by an operator, lately from the producing country, that the shipments continue very heavy, unprecedented. He thinks that the shipments out of the oil regions will be much larger the this month than ever there were in a single month in the history of the trade, and there is no doubt but what this, taken in connection with the large increase in new tankage, has considerable to do with keeping up the market, in view of the recent strikes. Refined is more inquired for, and firmer but unchanged; 9¾ on cars here and 13¾ delivered in Philadelphia—the strikes are old, with but very few, if any, sellers.

The Barrel trade continues quiet, prices remain unchanged: coopers, $1 45@1.50; city make at $1.60

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignees.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	83
Do	Citizens O W	413
Do	Do	613
Bradley & Co	Do	378
Stevenson	Liberty O W	314
Bothwell	Wallace O W	472
Do	Crystal O W	712
Bothwell	Standard O W	141
McKelvey	York O W	37
Total		3,537

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard	Warden F & Co	572
Livingston Bros	Wallace, F & Co	282
R P Richard	Waring Bros.	100
Do	Waring Bros.	100
H S A Stewart	Emil Sealk	310
Citizens	Tack Bros	449
Total.		2,593

CRUDE OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA P. R R & A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls
Dilks	Warden F & Co.	141
Do	Stewart M & P.	45
Do	Wallace O & Co	48
Sumner	Stewart M & P	166
Total		3 09

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, July 27—Our wheat market the past week has been characterized by much unsteadiness and depression. At times we have had almost a suspension of business, and prices in the absence of sales entirely nominal. The business of the week has been extremely unsatisfactory, the absence of buyers and the uncertainty of values have compelled many to store freely, and those compelled to sell have found it extremely difficult, and only by submitting to what seemed to them to be very unreasonable concessions. In view of the continued large, relatively liberal arrivals at the Lake port, moderate receipts here, a manifest falling off in the wheat, unfavorable reports of the growing crop in Wisconsin and Minnesota a marked decrease in ocean freights, and a falling off in the wheat shipments from the United Kingdom, and less favorable reports of the crops on the Continent, it is very natural to ask what the English markets have been unduly depressed by the glowing accounts from this country of the result of the Winter Wheat harvest, and the prospects of their own crops, but their requirements up to the 21st of September it seems to us have been in some measure met by the large stocks of flour known they are large, much in excess of the usual holdings at this season of the year, it is of the Wheat that passed the cardinal points for the week would be declared for ports in the United Kingdom. Advices from Liverpool are to the effect that whatever surplus there may be at Adelaide will be required by Victoria so that there will be no surplus for shipment. The quantity in transit for California it is well known is very limited. From the 1st of January to the 18th inst. there were 1,283 970 bushels were shipped to Great Britain, and from Portland, Oregon, 1,000 bushels. Much of this Wheat had already arrived, and from this time forward to the middle of October per Great Britain must depend largely on supplies from this port to carry it through the cereal year. The feeling of is our exports for the ensuing six weeks will be very marked, and will be right in One better unless the prices offered are more satisfactory to farmer, the consequence is that those now old. In the Winter Wheat States New Red is now selling at 80@81c, according to position, or to the Milwaukee market, while many regard as very full figures for millers to pay. The new crop of Winter Wheat begins to move quite freely at the Southern markets, while many are reaching us here it is cannot be sold to accrue, and the Baltimore flour and bran has not been sat sfactory, and will not be until we have our system of inspection fully perfected, and many of the millers, Boston and Baltimore, which we shall have at an early day; then with 3,000 or more Baxter steam canal boats on the Erie Canal our progress in advancing the value of wheat to our mind assured beyond a question. We fear that steam on our canals is not properly appreciated by our existing means of. The exports for the week show a general shrinkage in the aggregate of 2,937 bush. against 9 833 bush. last week, and for the corresponding week last year 982 502 bush.

Our Flour market the past week has been characterized by much heaviness, and in a modified degree prices much depression has prevailed and all grades of Winter Wheat extras have been offered at and round only 10c ₱ bbl and could promptly on arrival by submitting to a further decline. Old Family brands are much lower and they are not wanted at the moment. Much should understand that the production of Winter Wheat flour this month will be much larger on the waste of the trade, and we find our stock is largely made up of Winter Wheat Extras, and they are offered in the face of direct Western markets, and owing to the superior quality of the crop of Winter Wheat it is very evident that we can underbid the West in prices as formerly. Interior advices from Minnesota are small, independent of the returns, is of the opinion that the crops by the grasshoppers, set at we cannot count on. Spring wheat flours are strong Bakers' Extras—now so very popular—and more attention from the New England trade than real for new Wheat at the West. Millers are accordingly inclined to operate very freely on what they must purchase now, to compete with other western millers here, it will not do to pay many prices for new Winter Wheat. Much of the stocks of the description: cautious and distress millers will not buy $1 bbl it. for Wheat when unfit for it to be ground, and they buy Wheat equally as good at 90@95c per bushel, the prospects now are that we have a fair export trade but at low prices from our last London letter we think the Wheat crop will be about an average one in England and Ireland and Scotland it will be decidedly short, though not to the extent of 1873 of 1872 by the middle of August to injure it, but in Ireland and Scotland it will be decidedly short, the quality will be fine, and the yield of the Wheat crop on the continent is not large either we think will be to ow an average, and the Rye crop will be one-third of an average—these we may consider in finding a market for our large surplus, by submitting to lower figures. City Ground Rye has been in limited demand for the West Indies, and has declined; good straight lines of Shipping Extras have been better sustained than other at day, though selling lower they were in fair demand and in reduced supply. Fancy Minnesota has ruled firm, but has sold slowly. Good Family Extras ranged at $6 50@7 00 have sold slowly. New Process has been in steady demand, but with liberal arrivals, prices have declined. New White Wheat, under more liberal arrivals, is lower, and being soft has sold slowly. The export of the week at N. Y. are 24,15 barrels, against 30,831 barrels the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Provisions Market

CHICAGO, July 27—The week just closed has undoubtedly been the most active one in the market for provisions ever witnessed at this season of the year. Specially to prefaced a few days ago that the speculative movement. Much of this Wheat had already arrived, and from this time forward to the middle of October per Great Britain must depend largely on supplies from this port to carry it through the cereal year. The feeling of is our exports for the ensuing six weeks will be very marked, and will be right in One better unless the prices offered are more satisfactory to farmer, the consequence is that those now old. In the Winter Wheat States New Red is now selling at 80@81c, according to position, or to the Milwaukee market, while many regard as very full figures for millers to pay. The new crop of Winter Wheat begins to move quite freely at the Southern markets, while many are reaching us here it is cannot be sold to accrue, and the Baltimore flour and bran has not been sat sfactory, and will not be until we have our system of inspection fully perfected, and many of the millers, Boston and Baltimore, which we shall have at an early day; then with 3,000 or more Baxter steam canal boats on the Erie Canal our progress in advancing the value of wheat to our mind assured beyond a question. We fear that steam on our canals is not properly appreciated by our existing means of. The exports for the week show a general shrinkage in the aggregate of 2,937 bush. against 9 833 bush. last week, and for the corresponding week last year 982 502 bush.

Our Flour market the past week has been characterized by much heaviness, and in a modified degree prices much depression has prevailed and all grades of Winter Wheat extras have been offered at and round only 10c ₱ bbl and could promptly on arrival by submitting to a further decline. Old Family brands are much lower and they are not wanted at the moment. Much should understand that the production of Winter Wheat flour this month will be much larger on the waste of the trade, and we find our stock is largely made up of Winter Wheat Extras, and they are offered in the face of direct Western markets, and owing to the superior quality of the crop of Winter Wheat it is very evident that we can underbid the West in prices as formerly. Interior advices from Minnesota are small, independent of the returns, is of the opinion that the crops by the grasshoppers, set at we cannot count on. Spring wheat flours are strong Bakers' Extras—now so very popular—and more attention from the New England trade than real for new Wheat at the West. Millers are accordingly inclined to operate very freely on what they must purchase now, to compete with other western millers here, it will not do to pay many prices for new Winter Wheat. Much of the stocks of the description: cautious and distress millers will not buy $1 bbl it. for Wheat when unfit for it to be ground, and they buy Wheat equally as good at 90@95c per bushel, the prospects now are that we have a fair export trade but at low prices from our last London letter we think the Wheat crop will be about an average one in England and Ireland and Scotland it will be decidedly short, though not to the extent of 1873 of 1872 by the middle of August to injure it, but in Ireland and Scotland it will be decidedly short, the quality will be fine, and the yield of the Wheat crop on the continent is not large either we think will be to ow an average, and the Rye crop will be one-third of an average—these we may consider in finding a market for our large surplus, by submitting to lower figures. City Ground Rye has been in limited demand for the West Indies, and has declined; good straight lines of Shipping Extras have been better sustained than other at day, though selling lower they were in fair demand and in reduced supply. Fancy Minnesota has ruled firm, but has sold slowly. Good Family Extras ranged at $6 50@7 00 have sold slowly. New Process has been in steady demand, but with liberal arrivals, prices have declined. New White Wheat, under more liberal arrivals, is lower, and being soft has sold slowly. The export of the week at N. Y. are 24,15 barrels, against 30,831 barrels the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Some idea may be formed of the trading in mess pork alone, when it is stated that the aggregate business for the six days ending this evening reach the enormous amount of 87,000 barrels, over three times the amount in store here. The advance in prices has been rapid and was mainly due to the fact that a larger number of contracts were supposed, while the bulk of the stock here was controlled by two or three houses in the interests of speculative operators in other cities. The impression also prevails that a fair portion of the products to be delivered on contracts maturing for August delivery would be forwarded South, and this added considerable strength to the market at one time. Outside of New York and Chicago the stocks of mess pork are exceedingly light: in some cities it is understood to be less than the requirements of the usual fall trade, especially those points which have the greater portion of the plantation and planery trade. The stock here at the present time is about 2,000 barrels against 10,000 brls at the corresponding time last year. The stock of lard is about 50 ₱ cent more than at the time last year—about 40,000 tierces up to date—but there has been a marked falling off in the manufacture of summer lard this year, owing to poor quality of the hogs. The stock of meats with the exception of hams, is considerably in excess of last year's, and many of shoulders and short ribbs. The falling off in receipts of hogs is estimated by a leading packer here at 1 million to date, as compared with last year, and the balance of the year, unless there is a very large increase in new tankage, has considerable to do with keeping up the market, in view of the recent strikes. Refined is more inquired for, and firmer but unchanged; 9¾ on cars here and 13¾ delivered in Philadelphia—the strikes are old, with but very few, if any, sellers.

The Barrel trade continues quiet, prices remain unchanged: coopers, $1 45@1.50; city make at $1.60

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignees.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	83
Do	Citizens O W	413
Do	Do	613
Bradley & Co	Do	378
Stevenson	Liberty O W	314
Bothwell	Wallace O W	472
Do	Crystal O W	712
Bothwell	Standard O W	141
McKelvey	York O W	37
Total		3,537

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard	Warden F & Co	572
Livingston Bros	Wallace, F & Co	282
R P Richard	Waring Bros.	100
Do	Waring Bros.	100
H S A Stewart	Emil Sealk	310
Citizens	Tack Bros	449
Total.		2,593

CRUDE OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA P. R R & A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls
Dilks	Warden F & Co.	141
Do	Stewart M & P.	45
Do	Wallace O & Co	48
Sumner	Stewart M & P	166
Total		3 09

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, July 27—Our wheat market the past week has been characterized by much unsteadiness and depression. At times we have had almost a suspension of business, and prices in the absence of sales entirely nominal. The business of the week has been extremely unsatisfactory, the absence of buyers and the uncertainty of values have compelled many to store freely, and those compelled to sell have found it extremely difficult, and only by submitting to what seemed to them to be very unreasonable concessions. In view of the continued large, relatively liberal arrivals at the Lake port, moderate receipts here, a manifest falling off in the wheat, unfavorable reports of the growing crop in Wisconsin and Minnesota a marked decrease in ocean freights, and a falling off in the wheat shipments from the United Kingdom, and less favorable reports of the crops on the Continent, it is very natural to ask what the English markets have been unduly depressed by the glowing accounts from this country of the result of the Winter Wheat harvest, and the prospects of their own crops, but their requirements up to the 21st of September it seems to us have been in some measure met by the large stocks of flour known they are large, much in excess of the usual holdings at this season of the year, it is of the Wheat that passed the cardinal points for the week would be declared for ports in the United Kingdom. Advices from Liverpool are to the effect that whatever surplus there may be at Adelaide will be required by Victoria so that there will be no surplus for shipment. The quantity in transit for California it is well known is very limited. From the 1st of January to the 18th inst. there were 1,283 970 bushels were shipped to Great Britain, and from Portland, Oregon, 1,000 bushels. Much of this Wheat had already arrived, and from this time forward to the middle of October per Great Britain must depend largely on supplies from this port to carry it through the cereal year. The feeling of is our exports for the ensuing six weeks will be very marked, and will be right in One better unless the prices offered are more satisfactory to farmer, the consequence is that those now old. In the Winter Wheat States New Red is now selling at 80@81c, according to position, or to the Milwaukee market, while many regard as very full figures for millers to pay. The new crop of Winter Wheat begins to move quite freely at the Southern markets, while many are reaching us here it is cannot be sold to accrue, and the Baltimore flour and bran has not been sat sfactory, and will not be until we have our system of inspection fully perfected, and many of the millers, Boston and Baltimore, which we shall have at an early day; then with 3,000 or more Baxter steam canal boats on the Erie Canal our progress in advancing the value of wheat to our mind assured beyond a question. We fear that steam on our canals is not properly appreciated by our existing means of. The exports for the week show a general shrinkage in the aggregate of 2,937 bush. against 9 833 bush. last week, and for the corresponding week last year 982 502 bush.

Our Flour market the past week has been characterized by much heaviness, and in a modified degree prices much depression has prevailed and all grades of Winter Wheat extras have been offered at and round only 10c ₱ bbl and could promptly on arrival by submitting to a further decline. Old Family brands are much lower and they are not wanted at the moment. Much should understand that the production of Winter Wheat flour this month will be much larger on the waste of the trade, and we find our stock is largely made up of Winter Wheat Extras, and they are offered in the face of direct Western markets, and owing to the superior quality of the crop of Winter Wheat it is very evident that we can underbid the West in prices as formerly. Interior advices from Minnesota are small, independent of the returns, is of the opinion that the crops by the grasshoppers, set at we cannot count on. Spring wheat flours are strong Bakers' Extras—now so very popular—and more attention from the New England trade than real for new Wheat at the West. Millers are accordingly inclined to operate very freely on what they must purchase now, to compete with other western millers here, it will not do to pay many prices for new Winter Wheat. Much of the stocks of the description: cautious and distress millers will not buy $1 bbl it. for Wheat when unfit for it to be ground, and they buy Wheat equally as good at 90@95c per bushel, the prospects now are that we have a fair export trade but at low prices from our last London letter we think the Wheat crop will be about an average one in England and Ireland and Scotland it will be decidedly short, though not to the extent of 1873 of 1872 by the middle of August to injure it, but in Ireland and Scotland it will be decidedly short, the quality will be fine, and the yield of the Wheat crop on the continent is not large either we think will be to ow an average, and the Rye crop will be one-third of an average—these we may consider in finding a market for our large surplus, by submitting to lower figures. City Ground Rye has been in limited demand for the West Indies, and has declined; good straight lines of Shipping Extras have been better sustained than other at day, though selling lower they were in fair demand and in reduced supply. Fancy Minnesota has ruled firm, but has sold slowly. Good Family Extras ranged at $6 50@7 00 have sold slowly. New Process has been in steady demand, but with liberal arrivals, prices have declined. New White Wheat, under more liberal arrivals, is lower, and being soft has sold slowly. The export of the week at N. Y. are 24,15 barrels, against 30,831 barrels the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Provisions Market

CHICAGO, July 27—The week just closed has undoubtedly been the most active one in the market for provisions ever witnessed at this season of the year. Specially to prefaced a few days ago that the speculative movement. Much of this

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hrs.	Rise or fall	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo,	10	11	–3	NE	Clear.
Cincinnati O.,	6	2	N		Clear.
Davenport	5	1	–4	NW	Fair.
Keokuk	6		–3	NE	Fair.
Nashville,	3	9	–1	Calm	Clear.
Louisville	6	8	–1	NW	Fair.
Memphis	8	6	15	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	3			NW	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	6	9		NW	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4	6	–11	NW	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	12	10	–4	NW	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.,	12	3	–1	N	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	8	8	–4	S	Clear.
Vicksburg	32	7	–1	NW	Fair.
Yankton, D. Ty.	11	4	–1	SW	Clear.
LaCrosse	3	6	–3	W	Fair.

GEORGE H. BONE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river appeared to be swelling slowly last evening, with a fall of 7 inches in the channel Cloudy and cool, with ind cations of more rain; hones of more water are still entertained

Capt. Batchelor started down on Monday to bring up the Mary Davage, where she was laid up waiting for water. A number of boats laid up at different points along the river will doubtless be able to get up on this water.

The Fearless barges are announced to depart for St. Louis as there is sufficient water.

Capt. John L. Rhodes, well known as an oarsman, has contributed $2 00 towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood. We expect to be able to record contributions by other steamboatmen.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Commercial says: The Licking river came out with a perfect flood, doing considerable damage by sweeping off the fleet of coal, ice, lighters, steamers, barges and various descriptions of craft lying along its mouth. The entire fleet was carried above the mouth of the river, and is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. Several years have passed since the Licking river poured out such a torrent during the summer season. Yesterday the side wheel steamer H. S. Turner was sold by the United States Marshal to James D. Parker and others, for $5,250.—Capt. Batchelor advertises the Mollie Bell for Pittsburgh to-day.—Captain W. P. Forker, for the past 25 years connected with steamboat interests and the coal towing trade, a native of Pennsylvania, died at Louisville on Monday morning, aged 65.

—An correspondent writes from Bismarck, under date of 25th, as follows: River at the point falling slowly. Boats in port—May Lowry, Stockdale and Western, the latter waiting for Fiske's Missouri, Sunday morning. Lowry left here for Carroll, with 150 tons of freight and a good trip of people. Freighter Montana via Kounz line to Carroll, due through in 10 or 12 days. We expect to run our boats until the 1st of September or the close of navigation. Fontenelle will take a trip of excursionists two hundred tons, upon her return from Carroll.

—The St. Louis "Globe" says: We are pleased to note authoritatively that the Havana Lottery scheme has proved a failure. The city of Alton has panned out splendidly. New York exchange was received by them yesterday for $1,000 at 74, the net proceeds of the ticket. Fatti heart never won a fair lady, nor did Fatti Montany. They receive the congratulations of their many friends.

—The R W Dugan is coming up with the bolters, engines, mud drum and other portions of the Alaska's machinery and some of her freight, and is towing the wrecker, Charlie Hill, with the machinery entire and some of the freight of the Cane Is.

—One of the two barges built at Madison for Capt. E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, has been launched and is awaiting a tow to Cairo. The other will be ready in two or three days. Size of hull 175 feet long, 35 feet beam and 6½ hold. model bow and stern

—On the steamer Friday night the lightning struck the jack staff of the Emma Graham, split it up and burning it, and then broke the large mirror in the ladies' cabin; no further damage.

—The Bermuda has withdrawn from the Cincinnati and Evansville trade, and the John F. Bowles has taken her place.

—The Chesapeake has gone on the docks at Middleport.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R

Wilson L & Co m	1	Lewis O & P m	5
Phillips N & Co			1
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. S. & N. LEEDER.

J W Forter m	8	Zug & Co m	4
Bailey Bl & Co m	4	Howe L & Co m	3
Nimick & Co m	15	J Reamer m	1
Caughey & H m	1	Rivers McC & Co m	5
Rogers & Bro	2	Lewis O & P m	31
Total			51

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace o	15	Zug & Co o	2
Graff, Bk & Co o	7	Zug & Co p	4
Lucy Furnace o	16	Caughey & Hp	4
Total			31

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

HOME NEWS.

A Manager's Troubles.

Mr. Barrett, late proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, was arrested on Ninth street yesterday by Constable Rook of Alderman Buller's office, on a charge of forgery. He was not taken into custody until after a lively chase and a pistol volley had been discharged at him. During the chase he was struck on the chest with a boulder and he now lies at the Robinson House in a critical condition owing to hemmorrhage of the lungs. Before going to the place named, he visited the St. Clair Hotel and proceeding to the room which he occupied, found the door locked. He discovered a man named Ray in the room with his reputed wife, and bursting open the door, a savage fight occurred, during which Ray was roughly handled. If Barrett recovers it is probable fresh suits will be entered against him on several charges.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. James S. Berryhill, of Burgettstown, in attempting to board a freight train near Dinsmore station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, was caught under the wheels and fearfully crushed so that he died in two hours afterwards. Mr. Berryhill was on his way to church at the time, and as he was well known to the conductor, the train was slackened in speed to allow him to ride to Burgettstown station. Mr. Berryhill was a young man of strict integrity of character, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He had traveled considerable, and by his genial manners and noble qualities of mind and heart he had gained many friends, and to these his sudden and frightful death was a fearful shock. His retained consciousness until a few minutes before his death, and gave directions as to the disposition of his property. Mr. Berryhill was a church member and an earnest worker in the Sabbath school, and although a young man of bright worldly prospects, he met death with calmness and resignation.

A Card.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

My attention has been called to an article in the *Dispatch* of July 28, 1874, headed Local Brevities, and in answer thereto I would state that everything in reference to myself, except that I was elected assignee, is untrue, and intended to create a false impression. I have done my utmost by examination of the bankrupt, and by other means, to find some assets of the estate, that it would be worth while to distribute, but have thus far failed to find any. The *Dispatch* took all the personal property of J. Glosser & Co. under a landlord's warrant, and as to their book account, not one cent has been realized, and it is not worth while to risk the expense of suits. The real estate of Jacob Glosser, the sale of which is now awaiting confirmation in the U. S. Court, did not produce, after payment of this mortgage, more than will pay the expenses of sale. Not one dollar of the assets of the estate has been used by me, and the whole amount of my hands can be paid on demand to any person authorized to receive it. The estate has been a source of great trouble to me, and I am desirous that some person should be appointed to take charge of it. GEO. B. HILL.

PITTSBURGH, July 29th, 1874.

Examination.

We have just received the official report of the late State examination of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan school. The public will be glad to see the figures on which the commendation of the State Committee was made. This kind of data shows what can be done with children, from any class of society, with the proper application of means. The children gathered into these schools by the State, have been previously less favored than most others, because deprived of a father and fully supported by the State Treasury. But now their progress under favorable circumstances is most creditable to the pupils themselves, not only, but also to the enlightened labors of the Principal, the Rev. W. G. Taylor and his family, as the averages from the Class Book and on examination, in the report for the State Department show:

Class	Book.	Exam'n.
First Grade	87	86
Second " A	89	94
Third " A	89	94
Third " B	93	94
Fourth "	87	89
Fifth " A	90	92
Fifth " B	96	96
Sixth "	93	98
Seventh "	94	96
Eighth "	94	96
Average of School in Class Book		91
" " " on Exam'n		94 1-5

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Meeting Last Evening—A Large Number of Appeals Acted On.

The Council Committee on Appeals from City Assessments held a meeting last evening in the office of the City Controller, Mr. West in the chair. The following abatements were ordered to be made: Breckenridge's heirs, $10,500; William Dunker, $2,900; Wm's Rooth, $1,800; A. G. McCandless, $5,000; S. S. Marshall, $6,610; Hazlewood Building Association, $500 per acre; Mary N. McKee, $393; John Cunningham, $10,000; Thomas Mellon, $4,000; Joseph Breckneck, $750; Andrew Fullerton, $1,000 per lot; Jacob Seifel, $1,000; Edward Fann, $2,500; Mat. Mawhinney, $2,400; S. R. Metzgar, $1,000; Samuel Seeds, $1,250; Michael O'Hare, $2,000; Fred. Strokmyer, $8,300; D. Whitmeyer, $10,000; Silvester Hevey, $400; John M. Meyer, $5,000; Barj Schmidt, $3,700; W. C. Aughinbaugh, $3,700; Mueller & Thumm, $10,000.

The following appeals were dismissed: Joseph McCombs and D. McGirk.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Thieves Get Away With $2,000 Worth of Laces From a Wylie Street Establishment—One of Them Caught While Robbing Another House.

Yesterday morning the detectives were notified that the house, No. 8, Wylie street, had been entered, and a trunk stolen, containing imported laces worth $2,000. The building is occupied by D. Susman as a second-hand clothing store, and Mrs. Susman is engaged in bringing laces from France, and disposing of them at private sale in this country. Each trip she brings over goods at one trip valued at $10,000, but at this time, had, fortunately, disposed of the greater part of them, and the store room was the remainder, and this it was that fell a prey to the burglars. They entered by a back door in the yard, breaking through with a "jimmy," and got away without creating any alarm. Soon afterward Officer O'Donnell saw a man coming in a suspicious manner from the rear of McGee's hotel at Washington and Webster street, and took him into custody. The officer found in the yard a "jimmy," which the prisoner had evidently been using on the house, and upon comparing notes the instrument was evidently the one used at the Wylie street robbery. The man was taken to the Central station house, where he gave his name as Jack Young, the well known character who was accused some years ago of a highway robbery at the old Post and a murder during the same affair. He is a late arrival from one of the penitentiaries, and according to the detective's accounts is about as bad a right prowler as can be found. It is more than possible, however, that he will get his deserts this time. No clue to the lost goods had been discovered up to a late hour last night. Two men supposed to be the accomplices were arrested during the afternoon by Chief Irwin, and now occupy cells in the Central station house.

SOUTH SIDE TAXPAYERS.

Report of the Citizens' Committee—Resolutions Bearing upon the Taxes—The Water Supply.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards was held on Monday evening in the Thirty-second ward school house, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to gain some legal opinion as to the legality of certain taxes levied on the rural wards of the South Side. Chief Burgess Shurling occupied the chair, and Mr. F. B. Mapleton acted as Secretary. Mr. A. P. Norton, on behalf of the committee, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our unjust and imperfect system of taxation imposes upon the people of the South Side hill wards burdens grievous and oppressive, where unfair discrimination is made, to the rights and interests of a large body of tax-payers, causing dissatisfaction and to arise, threatening the peace, unity and harmony of the city, and which is calculated to interrupt the growth and prosperity of our municipality, and if permitted to continue would force capital to find other fields of profit, and leave us to seek for separation or to drift into bankruptcy and utter ruin.

Resolved, That the attempt to impose full taxation upon the rural section of our city, while another of the wards is permitted to pay only two thirds tax, cannot be long submitted to by a people who know their rights and possess the ability to maintain them.

Resolved, That the City Councils be requested to abate the present city tax within the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, so far as to place them upon an equality with those of the East End wards, which pay only a two-third tax, and that the Councilmen of this district be directed to use their best endeavors to further this object.

Removing Discontent.

Resolved, That in order to remove discontent from the minds of the citizens of this district, and inspire hope and promise of reward for the money drawn from them by the fire and water tax, that Councils be invited to give such evidence manifest their intent to meet the just demands of the people in these hill wards.

Resolved, That the tax laws of our city are partial and unjust, and are a reproach to all intelligent people and ought to be repealed, and that we urge before the next Legislature the passage of a law classifying real estate under three classes as follows, namely: No. one to embrace stores, shops, manufactories, and all business places, and to be named the business class, to be rated and pay a full tax; class number two to be known as the homestead, and to embrace the dwelling or home with its surroundings, whether on the hill top or in the more populous street, and to pay a two-third tax; class number three to include unimproved property, including the farm, the field and all vacant lots, fenced or otherwise, and to be known as the rural class, and to pay a tax of one-half that is charged upon number one.

On motion of Mr. Boucher, Messrs. A. P. Norton and W. Douglass were appointed to represent the Thirty second ward in the Central Executive Committee.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Halpin presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That our councilmen be requested to use all honorable means to procure a supply of water for the use of the hill wards of the South Side, by such an arrangement with the Monongahela Water Works as will make the cost to us no greater than that charged in the old city.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Water in Cellars!

I have a portable steam-pump. You can have your cellar pumped out by sending your order to No. 22 Chestnut street, or through box 99, Pittsburgh. WM. T. DUNN.

SUNDAY'S CALAMITY.

(Continued from First Page.)

was taken to the Alderman's office on East street, where thousands of people gathered to get a sight of it. The crowd became so great that at last admission had to be denied to all but the immediate friends. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Schilling, and the body taken to the German burying grounds on Troy Hill.

The little babe of Wm. Schlotter was recovered late on Monday, and was buried yesterday. This child was drowned with its father, while he was attempting to get away from the flood on Spring Garden avenue. The body of the father at last accounts had not been found. The house was left standing, No. 216 Spring Garden avenue, and the services held there. It was a service of especial sadness, Mrs. Schlotter mourning both a husband and child, presenting a spectacle of grief that was touching in the extreme. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lehman, after which the body was deposited in the German burying ground on Troy Hill.

Quartette Funerals.

The next was the funeral of a quartette, consisting of two brothers, a child and woman. The victims were John Fox, his wife Barbara, his child Anna, which completed his household, and a brother, Joseph Fox. These four were all lost on O'Hara street, on the north side of the street. The brick house in which they were, fell beneath the flood of waters as though it had been rocks by an earthquake. The funeral services were held in the Catholic church on Washington street, and were conducted by the Rev. Ferdinand Wolf. They were all buried side by side in S. Mary's Cemetery.

Another quartette funeral came next. The victims were Joseph Huber, his wife Mary, and their two children, Ludwig, aged fourteen, and Mary, aged nine. They resided on O'Hara street, and their house was swept away. They were taken by the Holy Catholic chapel on Nannery Hill, where the funeral services were held by Rev. Father Wolf, and the bodies then laid to rest.

The Leopold family were also buried at the same place. Mrs. Leopold was the woman whose house, on an alley back of Centre street, was overturned, and herself and nine children drowned. Five of the children belonged to neighbors, and have not not yet been found. The bodies of Mrs. Leopold and her four children were taken to Fairman & Vogt's, on Sandusky street, and prepared for burial. They were then removed to the Catholic chapel on Nannery Hill at the head of Fed eral street, where Father Wolf held the religious service. One feature of this funeral was remarkable. The father, who was away from home on Sunday night returned to find his family gone. He has since been half crazed with grief, and was present at the funeral yesterday,—presenting a sight that few could wish to look upon again.

Conrad Geiger and wife were lost on O'Hara street. The bodies were recovered on Monday, and they formed one of the funerals yesterday. Their remains were taken to the Chapel on Nannery Hill, and after religious services were buried in the adjoining churchyard.

Entire Families Interred.

The Schnapper family were next,—there being five corpses in this funeral train. Each corpse was enclosed in a separate coffin. The victims were the father, mother, two girls, aged respectively ten and fourteen, and one boy about twelve years old. They were lost on Madison avenue, their home being swept away. The bodies were first prepared for burial and then taken to the Catholic Chapel on Nannery Hill, where funeral services were held previous to their burial in the churchyard.

The Fuchs family were all swept away, and the bodies were buried yesterday. They resided on Concord street. The family consisted of Joseph Fuchs, aged 25 years, and his wife, Barbara Fuchs, aged 24 years, and their child Anna, aged 1 year. Also, J. Fuchs, aged 17 years. They were buried in the German burying ground on Troy Hill.

All the bodies that were not recognized, were also taken away and buried, some in the German burying ground, and some at St. Mary's cemetery. It will be impossible to keep them longer, as some had lain in the water, others had been cut and bruised, and the work of decomposition could not be stopped.

A Sad Record.

The record of the day as summed up shows that thirty five funerals were conducted by Fairman & Vogt, twenty by Henry Herman, four by Felix Vogt, four by Henry Loy, making over fifty funerals. There are yet some bodies not buried, their friends having taken charge of them.

Minnie Wolting, a girl about fourteen years of age was found Monday morning on Madison avenue, and has been packed to ice. She would have been buried yesterday but the excessive rain has caused the Sturgis to rise.

The body of Michael Hunter, which was recovered at Woods Run, has been taken to Fairman & Vogt's and prepared for burial. It will be taken to the cemetery to-day.

Henry Hunsfield, a boy living there, who was drowned while attempting to help others to escape, lies at the residence of his parents, on Ohio street near Chestnut, and will be buried to-day by Mr. Herman. He was twenty five years of age and unmarried.

A Busy Day for the Undertakers.

It was a busy day for the undertakers, and all day long they were at work. The funeral processions were moving through the streets nearly all the time, and the whole city was in mourning. Still not enough undertakers.

Hearses made seven trips to-day, and then I had to get help from others. It is fearful."

The burial ground on Nunnery Hill, at the head of Federal street, received the most of the corpses, and the street was never clear from early morning until six at night from the carriages moving toward or coming from the cemetery. Sufficient carriages could not be obtained, and the attendants at the cemeteries could not attend to all who came at once, so that the funerals had to be held at separate times.

All the bodies of the unknown were cared for just as tenderly as those who had friends to pay the last tribute of respect. They were encased in coffins, and received every attention in the way of preparation for funeral and religious services previous to interment.

"The Call for Immediate Relief."

"Have you seen any pressing need for immediate relief in your rounds," said our reporter last night to Postmaster Myler, who is one of the Relief Committee.

"A great deal—a very great deal, and we must get to work at once. I've had quite a number of calls to-day, but aside from what I paid out of my own pocket to the pressing cases, I could do nothing. The committee has yet had not been thoroughly organized for distributing the funds."

"I judged from what I saw myself, that the people at Butchers Run were doing all they could, but there must be some suffering."

"There's a great deal of it. One man for instance came to me to-day from Pleasant Valley, and said he was suffering for want of bread. He had lost everything, and his family were also suffering. I gave him some money to assist him for the time."

"When will you get to organized work?"

"Right away, I guess. We will organize, I think, to-morrow afternoon. The subscriptions are coming in well, and promises to be what they should be."

"What kind of people were they who called to-day?"

"Principally women and children. For instance, two little girls came. They were orphans, but lived with their aunt. Her house was swept away, and they were destitute. Then there was a woman from Butchers' Run. She actually had hardly enough clothing to cover her, and yet that was all she had. Then there was another woman, who came without a bonnet and with only a calico wrapper on. She had no shoes to her feet, but had picked up a man's hood and shoe somewhere. I never saw a more distressing case; and yet that woman so far as I could learn, had been in very comfortable circumstances before this awful calamity. I could tell cases of a like character that I saw to-day that would make any man's heart ache, if he was capable of feeling at all. And yet this is not the worst. Some are without house, without a meal's victuals, without clothes, and yet are mourning the Loss of a father, or a wife, or a child."

"Money won't help them!"

"Oh no! That's what I say. It can't relieve the heartache, but we can relieve their temporal wants. That's all we expect to do. Human aid and consolation can go no further."

This was but a sample of the stories brought in by several members of the Relief Committee to whom our reporter spoke. Could there be a louder call upon the people? It is gratifying to note that many generous hearts among the people have anticipated this, but there is room for all, on the roll of honor.

Hufnagles.

The funeral of the Hufnagle family took place from St. Mary's Church. They were John Hufnagle and his wife, who were lost on Ohio and O'Hara street. The bodies were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery on Nunnery Hill.

Other Bodies Found.

Information was received in the city about eleven o'clock last night that the body of a man had been found floating in the Ohio river near Allegheny side, below Manchester. The persons who first discovered the remains rowed them to the shore, and they were taken to Fairman's undertaking establishment in Allegheny. It was known that the body had not been recognized, but it is generally supposed that it is one of the victims washed into the river from Saw Mill Run. The remains are very much disfigured and bruised.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, the body of a man was found near the Allegheny Ferry Landing, floating along side of Lysle's coal flat. The description of the body is as follows: Aged about 50; German appearance; heavy gray whiskers; bald head; had on heavy boots; clothing evidently had been torn off, as the body was badly bruised. Deceased was a man of about five feet ten inches in height.

Some time during yesterday afternoon the body of a woman was recovered at Glendale who is supposed to have been another victim of the flood. The remains were taken to Allegheny City and placed in the undertaking establishment of Fairman & Vogt. No one had, up to a late hour last night, been able to identify the corpse.

The body of Mike Hunter, another of those missing from Wood's Run, was found yesterday afternoon, and also taken to Fairman & Vogt's. So far as known, this is the only one of those missing from Wood's Run, recovered during the latter part of yesterday. The body of one of the Forden children, also swept away by the waters of Wood's Run, was also recovered at an early hour, yesterday afternoon. The names of the other victims along Wood's Run, whose bodies have been recovered, were published yesterday morning.

SAWMILL RUN.

Another visit was paid yesterday by our reporters to West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, the districts which were deluged on Sunday night by the swollen waters of Sawmill Run. The scene is one which beggars description. Reference was made yesterday to the damage done along the banks of the Run, but not half was then told, or indeed ever can be narrated. The swollen torrent showed many freaks as it tore with restistless force towards the Ohio river. Iron bridges and heavy trestle work were struck by it and broken as if they had been brittle pipe stems, while frame houses which stood in its track, though flooded, were left standing in their accustomed places. In some places the wash was so heavy that not only were houses broken up into fragments, but the lots upon which they stood were completely cleaned off so that their owners to-day cannot recognize them. The force of the current was perhaps best shown by its effects on the iron bridge which crossed Main street. This was a well built and substantial structure, but the rushing waters after demolishing it, carried one part of it a distance of six hundred feet down the run and deposited another portion on the bank of the stream, a distance of many feet from its bed.

The Principal Damage

occurred above the West Pittsburgh Gas Works. It has already been stated that the gasometer attached to these works was undermined by the rushing water and thrown over on its side. It was said yesterday that though the damage done is great, the company will have its works again in order in a few weeks. On the other side of the Run across from this spot the new station house was in course of erection. An eddy of the water seems to have set in this direction and the heavy foundations, composed of massive stones, were thrown down on one side, and heavy slabs weighing from 300 to 400 pounds carried some distance down the stream. Gray & Bell's Coal Works which are situated on Little Saw Mill Run also prove the unrelenting fury of the waters. The mills and shops were completely demolished, and their contents swept away as if they were straw. The trestle work leading to the works was completely swept away, and fifty cars standing upon it were precipitated into the run, and all broken to pieces. Taylor & Bell's salt works which had just been completed at a cost of $40,000 was also so thoroughly annihilated that only a small shed fronting on Main street stands to mark the spot on which they were erected. The boilers were thrown towards the stoon tavern was completely swept away, and after the waters subsided not a brick remained nor could a vestige of the stock be found. The loss to the little Saw Mill Run railroad was reported at $5,000.

Patton's Row.

This row, which was composed of six houses, was completely destroyed, and all but one of the inmates found watery graves. The dwellings were situated just below Gray & Bell's coal works, on the edge of the run, and were occupied by miners. Here the hollow is not more than one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet wide, and there are several other hollows which come into the run a short distance above it, so that it got a full sweep at these houses, although they were not, when the run has an ordinary stage of water in it, within fifty feet of the stream.

Among the residents of this ill-fated row were Thomas Hunter and his wife and three children, all of whom were drowned. Seven of the children has been recovered. The other residents were Thomas Butler, wife and son; Isaac Thropp, wife and four children; Daniel McVey, wife and two children; Wm. Hornsly, wife and two children, and Joseph Connor and his housekeeper, Betsey Dill. All of these were drowned, and several of the bodies are still missing. The names of those whose remains were recovered were published yesterday.

The Depth of the Current.

About two miles and a half from the Ohio river there is a junction of the two forks of Sawmill Run, called Big and Little Sawmill Run, one fork running to the right and the other to the left. At this place the stream shows, by the way it has washed away the banks, and by the grass and other light sub stances left sticking to the bark of the trees, that it was from fifteen to eighteen feet deep, and in the middle of the stream is wider than in many places below it. The water where it appeared to have formed an eddy, and here was thrown together in one confused mass all the debris that the torrent in its fury as a flood of this nature could gather together. Logs, pieces of lumber, parts of fences, logs piled up on one another, wagons, parts of shanties, and in fact everything that it came across. Here also were found many of the bodies which were lost in the Saw Mill Run, which were lying among the debris. Some twelve or fifteen men were, yesterday, working hard at the mass of rubbish, separating it and searching for some of the other bodies which were known to be there, and it is highly probable that there are still others, which will be recovered when it is removed, but there seems to be little doubt but that the majority of those who were drowned were carried into the Ohio River.

Narrow Escapes.

Near this row lived a young man by the name of James Nelson. Mr. Nelson is a single man, and supported his mother, who was fortunately enough to be away from home on Sunday night. When the flood came, Mr. Nelson ran up to the second story of the house and leaped from a window into the surging flood. He dashed him along with railroad speed for the distance of two hundred yards, when he says he saw the shore by a flash of lightning and the next moment the stream bore him against a brown him upon it, and he rushed to the hill side.

About one-quarter of a mile from Patton Row was the house of Frank O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill and his daughter fearing that the house would be carried away, left it, intending to go to bed, and they were both carried away. Mrs. O'Neill and the remainder of the children who stayed in the house, were saved.

The Dead and Missing.

As already stated, workmen were engaged yesterday in removing the debris along the banks of the run in search for the dead bodies. The only body recovered, however, was that of an infant whose name could not be ascertained. The child is supposed to have belonged to one of the families which resided in Patton Row. The body was found on the bank of the run near Smith's tavern, and just above where Zegler's store stood. The body of a boy was found on Monday afternoon floating in the Ohio river near Manchester. It is supposed that he was one of the victims swept away by the waters of Saw Mill Run.

On Monday afternoon the body of a little boy, attired only in a white shirt, was picked up at Shousstown. The boy seemed between six and seven years of age, dark-haired. It was found by Messrs. Harp McCooey and John Russell. The remains were buried yesterday.

Two Men Missing.

On Sunday evening while the storm was raging two men were seen driving along the old Washington road. When between Buchanan's and Mt. Moriah Cemetery, they were overtaken by the water rushing from the mountain. The buggy was overturned and the horse drowned. Nothing has since been heard of the two persons who occupied the vehicle and it is feared that they have found a watery grave. The men were strangers in the neighborhood and their names could, consequently, not be ascertained.

Along Carson Street.

The damage to property in the upper South Side district is fast being repaired, and the many blockades are nearly rafted. At the foot of the Castle Shannon Coal Works the mountain of earth and debris is fast being removed, and the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon has been unearthed. The cars on the Birmingham branch are also running yesterday afternoon. The blockade at the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets has been removed so far as to permit the passage of pedestrians, and will be entirely cleared out in a few hours. Business is also commenced running yesterday morning.

The cars of the Virginia and Charleston Railroad have not yet resumed, but those of the Pan Handle Railroad succeeded in making regular trips, the mails having been carried as usual. The traffic on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon, having never been disturbed by the flood is still uninterrupted.

Losses in the Neighborhood.

The loss in the county by the destruction of bridges in the middle and South Side districts by the recent flood, amounts to considerable, being estimated at about $30,000. It is proposed to postpone for the present the construction of the contemplated new bridges for which proposals have been asked, and by so doing labor and means at the disposal of the county, to the replacing of old bridges.

All the bridges across Peters Creek, in Snowden, Jefferson and Elizabeth townships, have been swept away, and the loss to the county in damage was done to the harvest fields, and orchards, in the southern portion of the county, no lives are reported to have been sacrificed.

WOODS' RUN.

The damage done to this neighborhood seems to have been more serious than was at first anticipated. The waters of this Run appear to have gathered streams from the hill sides until the swollen torrent, rising far beyond its customary banks, rushed with resistless power down towards the river. Particulars of the loss of life in this locality have already been published and yesterday no new victims of the flood were recovered, although workmen were busily engaged in searching among the debris. The damage to property here was very large. The destruction of the houses referred to below will be easily accounted for when it is remembered that many of them were built over the run, so that when the flood came, the bottoms actually dropped out of them and left the walls to stand in the rushing stream. A list of the recovered and missing bodies in this neighborhood has already been published. The following is a partial list of the loss of property with an approximate estimate of the amount of damage:

On Wilkins street, off Preble avenue, was the frame house of Adam Holliday, turned over on its side. Loss, $1,000; in addition to which his household goods, amounting to $2,000. Opposite this the house of Samuel Dowdle and Conrad Hoffman were found. Mr. Dowdle's house is a total wreck.

The Presbyterian church is almost a total wreck, loss $4,000.

On Preble avenue the water rose several feet in the grocery store of Charles Breitmeiser, on the corner of Kerr street. The wall of the building was partially caved in, and goods damaged to the amount of $400.

On the other side of the street Hartman's Hotel, Stephen Biner, proprietor, was damaged to the extent of $1,200. His garden was also destroyed by drift wood and debris being deposited on its surface. A corn and potato patch belonging to Mr. H was damaged to the extent of $400.

At 685 Preble avenue the lumber yard of Lightner & Smith was damaged to the extent of $500. Adjoining this is the grocery store of Mrs. C. Gerber. Mrs. G. is a widow and a heavy loser, estimating her loss about $4,000, consisting of two frame houses, one of them containing a quantity of groceries.

On Shamrock alley are several frame tenement houses, rendered unfit for use.

The Ninth ward school house suffered considerably by having the fence washed away and the basement filled with water.

Wm. Graeburner of the Firtsemen's Home, lost about $400, principally in furniture and liquors.

The Western Hotel, 686 Preble avenue, kept by Peter Gillig, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, principally in stock of liquors and provisions. A store mail fell down in this vicinity and a large number of hogs and other stock was drowned.

James Getty, Jr., lost about $1,500 in stock. Philip Geist, of Eckert's, Hotel, lost $1,500. Jacob Eckert had two fine horses washed away, loss about $3,000. Peter Eckert lost about the same amount, mostly in goods.

George Wilmer lost two frame buildings valued at $3,500. F. Simpson lost about $1,500 in goods. Trimble & Wilson lost two frame buildings, wagon, buggy and seven tons of hay.

John Patton suffered loss in goods and a stable to the amount of $700. John Gorman, loss $400 and his family were drowned. John Wimer, frame house, loss $900; Mr. Bond, a carpenter, $1,500; Chas. Hartman, $500; Mrs. Vandevender, frame house, $500; Mr. Barker, frame house, $600; John Hollsel, frame house, $300; Thomas McCormick, stable and cow, $250.

William Moore had his green house and ground damaged $200. Thomas Platt lost $200 in grape vines and trees. Mr. McKain, a bakery

Thirtieth—H. D. Ralph and John B. Hubert.
Thirty-first—Benjamin McClain and John W. Turney.
Thirty second—C. S. Fetterman and S. H. Goldthorpe.
Thirty-third—Thos. Kernan and P. Lunghran.
Thirty-fourth—Robert Hemlup and Louis Aurin.
Thirty-fifth—A. Oberheidman and Samuel Cargo.
Thirty-sixth—Thos. P. Hershberger and Philip Vierheller.
Thirty-seventh—James Kelley and Capt. J. Woodwell.

Allegheny.

First ward—O. O. Phillips, C. Yeager.
Second ward—Alfred Slack, Prof. L. H. Eaton.
Third ward, 1st precinct—A. S. Hobson, Jos. Myers.
Third ward, 2d precinct—Jacob Kopp, Fred. Long.
Fourth ward, 1st precinct—John Megraw, H. Grafton.
Fourth ward, 2d precinct—Isaac Hipley, M. Grover.
Fifth ward—John Heath, Joseph Horne.
Sixth ward—Henry Warner, Frederick Thomas.
Seventh ward—Martin Loy, A. Weise.
Eighth ward—Gotlieb Fisher, Julius Groetzinger.
Ninth ward—R. H. Kerr, David Davis, Sr.
Tenth ward—J. P. McNaugher, Charles A. Stimple.
Eleventh ward—Joseph Hartman, David Oliver.
Millvale—Dan Dempsey, John J. Williams.
Etna—George Chaffant, John McQuade.
Sharpsburg——Dunham, Jacob Gawade.

If any of the gentlemen named on the Collecting Committee cannot serve, they are requested to send some one from their district who will, and it is needless to say that prompt action is very important.

It was also suggested that the employes of our various manufacturing establishments have opportunity to contribute through the office of their employers.

Contributions may be paid to,
John Dean, Esq., Treasurer of Real Estate Saving Banks Allegheny, Pa.

Or may be left at either of the following banks:

First National Bank, Allegheny.
Workingmen's Savings Bank, Allegheny.
Manchester Savings Bank, Allegheny.
German Savings Bank, Allegheny.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Smithfield Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.
German American Bank, Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., in the Reception Room, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

Commencement at Mount Union College—President Harbhorn's Baccalaureate—Address of Bishop Haven—Extensive Buildings—Rich Cabinets and Apparatus for Illustrating Sciences, &c., &c.

Last week was a gala time at Mount Union, being the Commencement season of the grand institution located there. This town is a kind of suburb of Alliance, and although a mile back, yet the avenues leading to it are thickly studded with cozy residences and nice garden plots, that there is a close connection between the two places. Just the place for a large college, as the moral atmosphere is purer than usually in small towns where educational institutions are located.

The exercises were fittingly opened Sunday, 19 h, with a capital Baccalaureate discourse from President O N Hartshorn, in the spacious auditorium of the College Hall. The audience was large. Monday the examination of classes commenced, and continued until the middle of the week. They were conducted in writing and indicated careful scholarship. So many of the students find it needful to use their opportunities well to secure an education, that but few fail to be diligent. Tuesday evening developed the exercises of the Literary Societies, affording at the public entertainment. Few institutions can boast of so much musical culture, especially in the use of smaller instruments. Especial attention is given to vocal music. The concert was very fine.

Wednesday evening, the gifted and highly cultivated Bishop Haven, of Atlanta, Georgia, delivered an address to the students and alumni of the College Town, and it will continue to be a theme to replete with beautiful thoughts, and couched in the choicest of polished language. It was scholarly throughout. Those who have read the Bishop's charming papers about Mexico, in *Harper's Magazine*, will be pleased to learn that Tilton is well.

Commencement proper took place Thursday, the 23d. From the vast throng of men, women and children which crowded the spacious hall, there seemed to be a "general rising" of the people to do honor to the worthy graduates of the day. The afternoon, was devoted to the performance of the twenty three graduates, interspersed with charming vocal and instrumental music. We quote the subjects and give the names: J Anderson, Hammondsport; Amelia C. Bowman, New Lisbon; M. T. Brandon, Pittsburgh; Miss Cozen, Marlboro; I. P. Hays, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; C. B. Heathorn, Hannibal; G. W. Hudson, Central, W. Va.; O. C. Hull, Bainbridge, Pa., C. A. Lane, Mt. Union; H. B. Lyon, Bowser, W. Va.; J. B. Melchier, Canal Fulton; G. F. Oliver, Cadiz ville; W. F. Park, Mt. Union; H. T. Robins, Dyson; O. L. Sider, Reading, Michigan; R. W. Steele, Reading, Michigan; I. T. Siddall, Atwater, Ohio; Miss Ella Grayvill; Mattie Whitestine, Huntington, Ind.; A. O. Williams, Exton; J. H. Young, E. Palestine; J. C. Zimmerman, Washingtonville. After conferring diplomas on the above class, it was announced that the degree of Doctor of Divinity had been conferred upon Rev. Mark Trafton, Boston, Mass; Rev. R. H. Hurlbut, Cleveland, O., and Prof. Geigher, of Wittenberg College, Ohio. Twenty-one were honored with A. M. Brown, B. but Liddell, S. J. Wainwright, J. S. Mahon, Rev. Mr. Sawyer and John Russell. The remains were buried yesterday.

Two Men Missing.

On Sunday evening while the storm was raging two men were seen driving along the old Washington road. When between Buchanan's and Mt. Moriah Cemetery, they were overtaken by the water rushing from the mountain. The buggy was overturned and the horse drowned. Nothing has since been heard of the two persons who occupied the vehicle and it is feared that they have found a watery grave. The men were strangers in the neighborhood and their names could, consequently, not be ascertained.

Along Carson Street.

The damage to property in the upper South Side district is fast being repaired, and the many blockades are nearly rafted. At the foot of the Castle Shannon Coal Works the mountain of earth and debris is fast being removed, and the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon has been unearthed. The cars on the Birmingham branch are also running yesterday afternoon. The blockade at the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets has been removed so far as to permit the passage of pedestrians, and will be entirely cleared out in a few hours. Business is also commenced running yesterday morning.

The cars of the Virginia and Charleston Railroad have not yet resumed, but those of the Pan Handle Railroad succeeded in making regular trips, the mails having been carried as usual. The traffic on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon, having never been disturbed by the flood is still uninterrupted.

Losses in the Neighborhood.

The loss in the county by the destruction of bridges in the middle and South Side districts by the recent flood, amounts to considerable, being estimated at about $30,000. It is proposed to postpone for the present the construction of the contemplated new bridges for which proposals have been asked, and by so doing labor and means at the disposal of the county, to the replacing of old bridges.

All the bridges across Peters Creek, in Snowden, Jefferson and Elizabeth townships, have been swept away, and the loss to the county in damage was done to the harvest fields, and orchards, in the southern portion of the county, no lives are reported to have been sacrificed.

WOODS' RUN.

The damage done to this neighborhood seems to have been more serious than was at first anticipated. The waters of this Run appear to have gathered streams from the hill sides until the swollen torrent, rising far beyond its customary banks, rushed with resistless power down towards the river. Particulars of the loss of life in this locality have already been published and yesterday no new victims of the flood were recovered, although workmen were busily engaged in searching among the debris. The damage to property here was very large. The destruction of the houses referred to below will be easily accounted for when it is remembered that many of them were built over the run, so that when the flood came, the bottoms actually dropped out of them and left the walls to stand in the rushing stream. A list of the recovered and missing bodies in this neighborhood has already been published. The following is a partial list of the loss of property with an approximate estimate of the amount of damage:

On Wilkins street, off Preble avenue, was the frame house of Adam Holliday, turned over on its side. Loss, $1,000; in addition to which his household goods, amounting to $2,000. Opposite this the house of Samuel Dowdle and Conrad Hoffman were found. Mr. Dowdle's house is a total wreck.

The Presbyterian church is almost a total wreck, loss $4,000.

On Preble avenue the water rose several feet in the grocery store of Charles Breitmeiser, on the corner of Kerr street. The wall of the building was partially caved in, and goods damaged to the amount of $400.

On the other side of the street Hartman's Hotel, Stephen Biner, proprietor, was damaged to the extent of $1,200. His garden was also destroyed by drift wood and debris being deposited on its surface. A corn and potato patch belonging to Mr. H was damaged to the extent of $400.

At 685 Preble avenue the lumber yard of Lightner & Smith was damaged to the extent of $500. Adjoining this is the grocery store of Mrs. C. Gerber. Mrs. G. is a widow and a heavy loser, estimating her loss about $4,000, consisting of two frame houses, one of them containing a quantity of groceries.

On Shamrock alley are several frame tenement houses, rendered unfit for use.

The Ninth ward school house suffered considerably by having the fence washed away and the basement filled with water.

Wm. Graeburner of the Firtsemen's Home, lost about $400, principally in furniture and liquors.

The Western Hotel, 686 Preble avenue, kept by Peter Gillig, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, principally in stock of liquors and provisions. A store mail fell down in this vicinity and a large number of hogs and other stock was drowned.

James Getty, Jr., lost about $1,500 in stock. Philip Geist, of Eckert's, Hotel, lost $1,500. Jacob Eckert had two fine horses washed away, loss about $3,000. Peter Eckert lost about the same amount, mostly in goods.

George Wilmer lost two frame buildings valued at $3,500. F. Simpson lost about $1,500 in goods. Trimble & Wilson lost two frame buildings, wagon, buggy and seven tons of hay.

John Patton suffered loss in goods and a stable to the amount of $700. John Gorman, loss $400 and his family were drowned. John Wimer, frame house, loss $900; Mr. Bond, a carpenter, $1,500; Chas. Hartman, $500; Mrs. Vandevender, frame house, $500; Mr. Barker, frame house, $600; John Hollsel, frame house, $300; Thomas McCormick, stable and cow, $250.

William Moore had his green house and ground damaged $200. Thomas Platt lost $200 in grape vines and trees. Mr. McKain, a bakery

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····Blackberries are ripening.

····"Harvest Home" pienics are now in order.

····The cedar block pavement is being rapidly laid on Liberty avenue.

····Miss Phila H. Case, the poetess, will probably come to Pittsburgh to lecture.

····The Penn avenue omnibusses run full of passengers inside and out every day now.

····Sixteenth street was crowded with people yesterday, while the funerals were passing.

····The heavy rain storms of last Sunday flattened